THE

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 55,827—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912 21st Dec.	SALSETTE	6900	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	---
1913 4th Jan	SALSETTE	6940	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	----	---
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8901	----	---
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6900	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	----	---
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	----	---
1st March	MOREA	11000	----	---
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	---
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	----	---
5th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MEDINA	12500
12th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	----	---
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	----	---
26th ,,	MALOJA	12500	----	---
3rd May	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
10th ,,	EGYPT	8000	----	---
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MACEDONIA	10500
24th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	---

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Circassia	6715	C.F Osborne R.N.R	6th Jan. 1913.
Scindia	5105	Wm Kelso	15th Jan. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6864	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia	5031	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5121	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	13th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 593	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 822	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via
Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 16th Dec. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.
Kola .....1205 Thurs. 19th Dec. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga .....2185 Friday 20th Dec. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 19th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bashire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Palitana" 2,993 tons, on Wednesday, 25th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S.S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 29th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
16th December, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
"Armand Behic"	6335	...Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	...Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	...Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	8285	...Costa	11th April 1913.
Oceanien	8143	...Mages	8th May 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	,, 891	743	405
To London (single)	,, 660	528	270
Do. (return)	,, 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For farther particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini,	15th Jan. 1913
Sardegna	5355	A. Muzio	15th Feb. 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia (a)	4050	G. Balsito	8th Jan. 1913.
Japri (a)	4193	A. do Amezaga	8th Feb. 1913.

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to HONGKONG Rs. 220; and to KOBE, Rs. 250.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3¾" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.
Loans granted on approved Securities.
Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.
AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London) Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOW TO SELECT PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

IT is always more or less a problem to know what to give for a present for CHRISTMAS or for THE NEW YEAR. This is so even in the case of many who live in Bombay, and who have innumerable suggestions all round them, so what must it be in the case of those living in small mofussil towns many miles from the large shopping centres, where the selection must necessarily be very restricted. To all these the wonderful catalogue issued by Marcks & Co., Ltd., will prove invaluable. The book illustrates thousands of novelties and useful things suitable for every age, taste and purse, any of which may be safely ordered by post. When it is realised that the selections are being taken from a specialized department at Marcks & Co., Ltd., the Jewellers and Watchmakers of Bombay, it will be understandable how very comprehensive is the collection.

"Better than ever" is an expression apt to become a little wearisome repeated year after year, but "better than ever" is the simple truth about Marcks & Co.'s superb variety of small jewellery and knickknacks, each item of which will help to make the most Permanent Gift of a Lifetime.

"Christmas is coming" and to Ladies and Gentlemen resident in Bombay, we would suggest that you should not allow yourselves to be cheated out of the joys which are dependant on a little shopping to make your *own personal selection*. Marcks and Co.'s catalogue may be useful for those in the mofussil, but there are hundreds of novelties on view at their establishment which they have been unable to include in even the very comprehensive list they publish specially for their clients up-country. A personal visit, therefore, will help you to choose successfully something quite out of the ordinary.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
,, ,, ,,	18 to 25 lbs.	,, 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		,, 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	,, 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.
FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PREVENT ILLNESS

BY TAKING

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 5 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BHAVNAGAR STATE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

GRAND DURBAR MANDAP at Bhavnagar, with its paintings, statuets, rich curtains, etc., FOR SALE. Offers will be received for the whole or part up to December 20th, by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar.

PESTONJEE B. BEHRAMJEE,
State Engineer.
Bhavnagar, 10th December, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

STATE ENTRY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY INTO DELHI, ON THE 23RD DECEMBER.

PASSENGERS for DELHI, wishing to TRAVEL by the "BOAT EXPRESS," leaving Colaba, at 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, and due at Delhi, at 12-30 the following day, are invited to register their names in advance at the office of the Undersigned. Christmas concession tickets (single fare for the return journey) will be available by this train, and passengers have the option of returning by the metre gauge route via Jaipur, Ajmer and Ahmedabad, or by either of the two Broad-gauge routes, G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th December, 1912.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a large CORRUGATED IRON GABLE ROOFED SHED, having a floor area of about 142' by 46' by 44'-6" high from the adjacent road level up to the ridge. The roof is complete in all respects, is in good condition and supported on H. iron pillars. Purchasers would be required to dismantle and remove the materials. Within six weeks from the date of order to do so.

Also two Babcock and Wilcox Ld. W. I. F. type water tube Boilers, each with an evaporative capacity of 2,000 lbs. of water per hour. These Boilers are complete with coal burning furnaces, and in good order and condition, and are suitable for a working pressure of 150 to 180lbs. The fittings of the boilers are in serviceable condition and connected steam piping is also available.

One 40" "Sirocco" Centrifugal Cased Fan suitable for direct coupling to steam engine or motor. This fan was used for a few months for induced draught, but is in good condition.

Offers will be received by the Vice-Chairman. The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept any offer or to assign any reason for rejecting any offer.

The above material and plant can be inspected at the Entally Incinerator site in Lower Circular Road opposite Dharamtolla Street.

Further detailed particulars may be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office.
The 22nd November, 1912.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINSEED OILS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDERS FOR LINSEED OILS" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1913, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Oils will require to be delivered at Lahore stores Depot, but may be consigned from Outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The oil shall be of the following specification:—

Oil Linseed boiled Specific Gravity 0·946 to 0,950 Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100° Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water)..... 1,450 Cwts.

Oil Linseed Raw Specific Gravity 0·930 to 0·935 Viscosity 115° to 125 at 100° Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water) ..... 1,400 Cwts.

2. Form of Tenders can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the Oils tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1913, and should not be less than 5 gallon drums which will not be returned.

4. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Linseed Oils" and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

6. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or both items from any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, Dated 6th December, 1912.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of latest style and choice pertaining to Gent's wear is just unpacked and stored and the undersigned cordially invite personal visits of all their kind patrons and the public in general.

The collections in steel, canvas and Leather Trunks, Gladstone, Kits and Hand Bags, Holdalls, Rugs and Mauds, Cashmere Tweed and Venitions, Hats, Hosiery and Shirts in most attractive qualities and the prices very moderate.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHER.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING.
Near, Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO enable the Railway Company TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay, by the Northern Express and Gujarat Mail Trains, during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to Book their berths beforehand at Colaba Station.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between our client Bai JAMANABAI, widow of HARIDAS HEMCHAND on the one hand, and DAMODAR VELJI and VISRAM RAMJI on the other, carrying on business as Chemists and Druggists at Sheik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the name style and firm of CURSONDAS NATHOO & Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 15th of Aso Sud Samvat 1968, (26th October, 1912.) so far as concern the said Damodar Velji and Visram Ramji, who retire from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said firm of Cursondas Nathoo & Co., will be received and paid respectively by the said Jamnabai, who will continue to carry on the said business as from the 1st of Aso Vad Samvat 1968, (27th October, 1912), under the same name, firm and style of Cursondas Nathoo & Co.—Dated this 14th day of December, 1912.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Jamnabai,
widow of Haridas Hemchand.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BUTHIDOUNG-MAUNGDAW TRAMWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon of 31st December, 1912, for the construction of the above Tramway on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge in the North of the Akyab District of the Arakan Division of Burma comprising some 5 1-2 miles of hill section (including a tunnel about 225 yards in length), and some 13 miles of flat and slightly undulating country.

Plan specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

Printed forms of tender can be obtained from the office of undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per copy.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest of any tender.

THE ARAKAN FLOTILLA Coy., Ltd.,
Promoters.
The Buthidoung-Maungdaw Tramway.
Akyab, dated 25th November, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

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Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... „ „ 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokosama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accomodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply of

SRI RAM B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp,)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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HYMN OF PRAISE
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PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 335,000

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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST of the Mortgagor in the landed property at Chowpatti Road, Life Insurance Policies, etc.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Ratonshaw Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustomji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar, trading under the name, style and firm of Ruttonji Pestonji Umrigar and Company and on account, and at the risk of Surrendra Atmaram Turkhad, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1912, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 25th day of April, 1911, and made between the said Surrendra Atmaram Turkhad of the one part and the said Ratonshaw Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustomji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar of the other part.

Firstly:—All that the share, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the mortgagor Surrendra Atmaram Turkhad in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chowpatty Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, known as Atmaram Pandurang's house, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 937 sq. yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 735, New No. 3277, Old Survey No. 628, and New Survey No. 2-7786, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes bearing Ward No. 2611—20, Street Nos. 45—47, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Tarapurwalla, on or towards the South by the Chowpatty Road, on or towards the North by the Hughes Road, and on or towards the East partly by the property of Lukhmidas Morarji, and partly by the property of Aishabibi, daughter of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy.

Secondly:—All those four several Life Insurance Policies of the Government Security Oriental Life Insurance Company, amounting together for the sum of Rs. 10,000 bearing Nos. 89710, 89711, 89712 and No. 91941 whereof the first three are dated the 23rd November, 1910, and the last is dated the 3rd day of May, 1911.

Thirdly:—All the right title and interest under the legacies bequeathed to the said mortgagor Surreadra Atmaram Turkhad under the will of his father Atmaram Pandurang Turkhad, deceased, dated the 27th day of August, 1895.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, aforesaid at their Office in Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties on Parbhadevi Road, Dadar.

By order of Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Sorabjee, Bhimjibhai Patel and others Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following immovable properties situated at Parbhadevi Road, Dadar, and particularly described in the schedule hereto on THURSDAY, the 19th day of December, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Narmadabai, widow of Narayen Dadoba, and another pursuant to an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 27th day of June, 1911 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground or Oari called or known by the name of Nathoo Oari with cocoanut and other trees growing thereon with a water-well thereon together with messuages, tenements, sheds and chawl built or standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay near Nardola Tank in Mahim, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5781 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under Old Nos. 103, 616, 616, New No. 3668, Old Survey Nos. 618, 618 and 619 and New Survey No. 1665 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward G. Nos. 2575, 2574, (2), Street Nos. 39 and 40 A at Mahim, Agra and which are bounded on the East by a public passage on the West by the Oari of Moroba Bhimji, on the North by public passage leading to Parbhadevi Road, and on the South by the Oari of N. S. Salvacao's Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th December, 1912.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 13.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 5-16		7-16
3 do. Rentes	89 3-4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	91 1-2		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities	54	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	29 9-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	29 1-2	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	64	1-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·21		01 1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20·45	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·25		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills	4 1-2	1-16	
6 months' sight			
3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	5 3-8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	5 3-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 7-8		1-2
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-8		1-8

Bar Gold, ... 77-8 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	460,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£	100,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	290,000
Silver to Ceylon	£	nil
Silver to Hongkong	£	nil
Silver to Shanghai	£	120,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Moderate business
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Holders very firm
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	700 "
Imports	12,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·66—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·81	6·80	6·79	6·77	6·76
+06	+07	+07	+07	+07
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·75	6·73	6·71	6·61	
+07	+07	+07	+07	

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·65 May. 12·72.

New York official Noon call Jan. 12·63, May. 12·68.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·83 May. 12·97

NEW YORK—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports		Bales. 60,000
" Receipts at " last year		.....
" Exports to Great Britain		54,000
" Exports to Continent		17,000
" Spot Cotton		12·10+05
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·71+23		Advanced on bull support and short covering and on spinners reported to be bidding more freely
Futures—Month of May. 12·78+23		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 7-8+1-16
Futures month of Jan.	12 93+23
Futures month of May.	13·05+24
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady

Bales.

Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports		337,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain		247,000
Do. do. to France & Continent		179,000
Do. do. to Japan		7,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports		1,244,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports		743,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports	5,000
do Forwarded	104,000
do Imports	151,000
do Stocks	1,031,000
Stock of Cotton in London	4,850
Oconada Fair Red C. I. F. London	d 5 9-6
Oconada Ginned " "	d 5 11-16
Western Good " "	d 6 1-16

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Tone Dhoo ties and Shirtings—Very firm but small business.

Tone Cloths	Strong
Weft American "54"	12
Weft Egyptian "80"	18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	12
Twist "32" W T C	10 11-16
Twist "32" B	11
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	13 10 1-2
Twist "36" W T C	10 15-16
Twist "36" B	11 1-4
Twist "42"	12 1/2
Twist American "60"	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60"	17 1-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	22
40s Banner Mill Twist	11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	11 3-8
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool	6 3-8
Buyers or Sellers	Nominal
Months	Dec.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months	.....
Do. Name of Ports	.....
Wheat White Karachi	38 unchgd
Do. Months	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers	
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months—Dec.-Jan—London—Value.	
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs	unchanged
Do. Months—	do
Barletta Busso 62 12lbs	unchanged

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	.....
Do Months	35+3-4 Jan
	Jan.-Feb.—Done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	50 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports,—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	42+1-4
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	49 7-8—1-8
Do. Months—	March—May
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Calcutta	Not received
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Tone—Steady	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	43 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6-14-6+0-0-6
	Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	11 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 6 1-2—1-2d
	Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Dull

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 87—unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 74 11-16—unchgd
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	6 1 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	12 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	6 16 3

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal	14 —Value

SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin sale closed to-day steady with a good demand. Sold 630,000.

Sheep Skins Madras " " Bombay good " " " Medium	2 d higher
Sheep Skins Bombay Common	2 d lower

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	13 0 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmly held but nothing doing	
German Beet-root 50 p.c.	9-6 3-4—1-4d
Months of Shipments	Dec.—Sellers
	10 0 1-4 unchgd—May—Sellers.
Tone.—Extermly quiet	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	14 2 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but very quiet	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 7 1-2—2d
Month of Shipments	Dec.—Value
Tone—Quiet	
Java Sugar;—No change	Little or no business

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of Nov. 1912:—

Cotton Piece Goods:—	To Calcutta. Yds.	To Rangoon. Yds.
Bleached and White	25,400,000	5,000,000
Unbleached and Grey	89,000,000	1,900,000
Dyed and Coloured	5,400,000	2,300,000
Printed	7,200,000	3,100,000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	170,000	400,000
Unbleached and Grey	370 000	70,000
Total shipments of Salt	1,000 tons.	

Cotton Piece Goods:—	To Mauritius. Yds.	To Bombay. Yds.	To Karachi Yds.
Bleached and White	3,100,000	18,500,000	5,700,000
Unbleached and Grey	6,400,000	18,700,000	1,900,000
Dyed & Coloured	1,200,000	9,100,000	2,800,000
Printed	3,300,000	14,500,000	2,600,000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed & Bleached	650,000	220,000	20,000
Unbleached and Grey	330,000	600,000	50,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [14TH DEC., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
10 Boxes Sova.	Rs. 7,50,000	Alexandria via P. Said	Hongkong Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	26	29,592
B. B. and C. I. Railway	32	38,201

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market continues firm and rates are unchanged. There is however still little business doing either way, particularly as it is mail day.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	Is. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft	Is. 4 1-8d
Credits 2 months' sight	Is. 4 13-32d.
Do. do forward	Is. 4 11-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	172
Do. do Marks	140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	152 1-2
Shanghai "	212 3-4
Japan "	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened easier at 93 3-16 for Cash and the Settlement and declined early in the day to 93 1-8. Later on prices improved, and at the close the market is steady as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95	4 0
Settlement	"	95	4 0

BULLION :—

Ready bar silver in London close unchanged yesterday at 29 9 16. The rate for delivery in two months was 1 1-16 higher at 29 1-2. New York was 1-8 up at 64. The local market opened at 73 9 1-16 ex-duty for ready bars and 73 3-4 for the first settlement, and closes 1 -16 lower as under. Only a small business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23	15 0
Australian "	"	23	15 0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	"	73	8 0
1st Settlement	"	73	11 0
2nd Settlement	"	74	2 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	"	82	14 0
1st Settlement	"	83	1 0
2nd Settlement	"	83	8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

As we anticipated, the decline on the Bureau estimate of the crop was merely temporary, and a fairly sharp advance occurred in the American markets yesterday, New York closing 20 and 23 points higher in futures, and New Orleans 23 and 24 points higher. Week-end statistics are considered bullish, and forecasts of the Ginners figures to 12th inst., are also bullish. It is probable that the advance will continue; provided of course the political situation remain favourable. The local market opened firm with prices quoted about Rs. 5 higher all round. Japan shippers have been in the market, and local speculators have also been buying. A moderate business has been done but sellers are scarce and the market closes firm and exited with prices about Rs. 2 over the opening rates, except for Bengal.

For ready cotton the higher prices asked by holders has checked business somewhat.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.	
Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 342-5 March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 326 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingughat	" 338 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	" 335 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	" 329 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	" 326 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	" 308 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	" 296 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 289-90 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 291-2 Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	" 274-5 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	25,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 88	6·87	6·86
+07	+07	+07
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6 84	6·83	6·83
+07	+07	+08
June.-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept
6·82	6·78	6 68
+07	+07	+07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 6 0	B.T.
December	"	7 11 0	B.T.
Apl-May 1913	"	9 7 6	B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8 2 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	8 9 0	B.T
Yellow " "	"	8 9 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.			
Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	56 8 0	
Mimbara	"	53 0 0	
Black Kutni	"	49 0 0	
Red Khandwa	"	54 8 0	
Yellow Hingughat	"	59 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet	We quote :—		
Ready	Rs.	12 13 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady.	We quote :—		
Ready	Rs.	37 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.	We quote :—		
Ready	Rs.	26 0 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.			
We quote :—			
Jan.-Dec. Bold	Rs.	45 8 0	
Jan.-Dec. Small	"	44 8 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady	We quote :—		
Ready	Rs.	8 10 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6 6	B. T
White Delhi May 1913	"	5 8 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,732 1-2
Bank of India	64
Eastern Bank	96
Indian Specie	73

MILLS.

David	480
Kohinoor	740
Manookji Petit	3,060
New Great Eastern	262 1-2
Standard	1,390

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	181
Colaba Land and Mill	1,430
Treacher and Co	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	565

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m, yesterday:—

Cotton		18,982 bales.
Wheat		8,118 cwts.
Linseed		513 "
Rapeseed		10 "
Gingellyseed		6,894 "
Poppyseed		8 "
Groundnuts		2,635 "
Castorseed		325 "
Rice		7,339 "
Myrabollams		553 "
Cottonseed		5,970 "
Mowrasced		1,038 "
Gram		2,324 "
Joowar		5,644 "
Maize		636 "
Barley		896 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 15.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 7-16		1-8
3 do. Rentes	89 3-4	un	chgd
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	91 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	63 7-8		1-8
Bar Silver in London	29 1-2		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	29 1-2	un	chgd
do. in New York	63 7-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20 1-2		1-2
do. at Berlin	20·46 1-2	1 1-2	
do. at New York	4·85 3-8	3-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	4 1-8	un	chgd

Closing tone of Silver—Steady at the advance.

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Quiet
Futures	...Quiet—
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	25,000
Mid-Americans	7·15+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·16+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·87	6·86	6·85	6·84
+06	+06	+06	+07
Apl.-May.	May -June.	June July	July-Aug.	Aug -Sept.
6·83	6·82	6·80	6·77	6·67
+07	+07	+07	+06	+06

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day Receipts at U. S. Ports	42,000
Days Receipts at U. S. last year	78,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Exports to Continent	8,000
Spot Cotton—	13·20+10
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·—7s+03	Advanced on Southern buying of futures in the local market and on favourable cables.
Futures—Month Mar. 12·20+12	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	12 7-8 unchgd
Futures month Dec.	13·06+13
Futures month of Mar	13·16+11
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	8,350,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	451,000
East Indian do	63,000
American do	4,877,000
Other do	107,000
Total Sales	52,000
East Indian sales	400
Total Speculation	4,000
Do. Exportation	2,000
East Indian Export	100
Do. Indian Stock	3,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	200
Do. Actual Exports	100
Do. Week's Imports	1,000
Do. Speculation	nil
Americans Afloat	560,000
East Indian	3,000
Total afloat	648,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 10-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 12-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 14-16
Good Bhownagger	d 6 2-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 6 4-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 6 6-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d 6 6-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 6 9-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 6 5-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 7-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 6 3-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6 7-16
Good Broach	d 6 6-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 17-32
Fine Broach	d 6 11-16
Good Khandeish	d 6 1-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 6 3-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal,
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	38
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-4
Do. Month—Dec.-Jan.—London—Value.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Australian Wheat	37 Jan.-Feb. Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	50 3-4
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers	
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal.
Do Months	.....
Do Name of Ports	.....
Brown Cawnpore	48
Do, Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	49 3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	43 1-2
Do, Months—	Dec.-Jan.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6-14-6
	Dec.-Jan. Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	14 unchanged

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 6 1-4—Dec.-Jan.—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags	12s 0 3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar. Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	12s 9 3-4d
Do. Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	9 6 3-4
Months of Shipments	Dec.—Sellers.
	10 9 1-4—May—Sellers.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India	14s 2 1-4d
Months of Shipments	March.-Aug. Sellers.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 6
Months of Shipments	Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—Quiet. No change.	

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	60,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	54,000 do.
Exports to Continent	17,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	12·10+20
Future Cotton at New York—Jan.	12·71+20
Future Cotton at New York—May.	12·78+23
Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Futures—Steady.	

General Tone Market opened:—

Steady and advanced on bull support and short covering and spinners said to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 7-8+1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan.	12·93+23
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	13·05+24
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.	

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot	steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures	Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian	Steady.
Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export	700 do
Total Day's Imports	67,000 do
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 5-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 7-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	10 1-16
Good Shownuggar	5 15-16d.
Good Bengal	5 9-16d.
F. G. Bengal	5 11-16d.
Fine Bengal	5 13-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	6d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6 3-8d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	11 3-8
Weft 54 American	12 1-2
Weft 80 Egyptian	17 1-2
Weft 32's	14 1-8
Twist 36	10 3-4
Twist 42	11 7-8
Twist American 60	15 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60	17
Twist Egyptian 80	20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns	Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns	do
Mid American at Liverpool	7·06

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Dec.-Jan.	...	6·81
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·80
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·79
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·76
Apl.-May	...	6·76
May-June	...	6·75
June-July	...	6·73
July-Aug.	...	6·71
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·61

MANCHESTER, Dec. 13.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—

Firm—Buyers holding off except for pressing requirements—fair enquiries for Staples.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)	Dec.-Jan.—Ldn.— 47 —Sellers.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—50 "
Do. La Plata	...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg—43 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close	... Firm.
Do. Tendency of the Market	... Firm.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes,	Dec.—£26-0-0 "
do	...Feb.-Mar.—£25-10-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close	... Quiet.
Poppyseed Canal	...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 68 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close	... Quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 50 6 "
Do. Yellow Gunzrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. exship	...Dec.Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	... Dec.Jan.— Antwerp 49 "
Do. Tone of Market at close	...Steady
Cotton seed, Bombay parcels	... Dec.Jan.— Hull—£6-14-9— "
Do. Tone of Market at close	... Quiet
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c.	...Dec.Jan.— London 60 "
Wheat. Choice white Karachi	... Dec.Jan.— London— 38 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)	—Dec.-Jan.—London 37 9 "
Do. Club No.2	...Dec.-Jan.—London 38 "
Do. Choice white Delhi	... Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at close	... Steady
Do. South Australian	...No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs	... do
Do. Red Graded American per central	Dec.— ... 7 4 3-8

LONDON, Dec. 13.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg	...Dec.—9 6 —Sellers
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg	...Jan.—9 9 —Sellers
German Beetroot closing tone of Market	... ... Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)	Dec.-Jan.—12 6 —Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)	Jan.-Feb.—12 6 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market	... ... Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India	...Dec.-Jan.—12 10 1-2 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India	...Jan.-Feb.—12 10 1-2 —Sellers
Mauritius Crystals	Dec— 12 7 1-2 —Sellers
" Closing Tone of Market	Quiet.
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)	Dec.-Jan.—14 —Sellers
" Closing Tone of Market	Quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	Dec.—12 1 Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913	June-Dec.—10 9— Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Dec.—12 2 1-2— Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913	June-Dec.—10 10 1-2 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	Dec.—13 5 1-2 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913	June-Dec.—12 —Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	Dec.—13 7 —Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi 1913	—June-Dec.—12 11-2 —Value
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet.
Special Feature	With little business

LONDON, Dec. 13.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	74	12	6
" Best English Selected	80	10	0
" Braziers	87	10	0
" Tone of Market	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter	24	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	229	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	1-4	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	12	13	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta	7	3	9
" " Rods "	7	15	0
" " Hoops "	8	11	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp	7	1	3
" " Plates "	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 "	6	1	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland	3	7	8 1-2
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	3	7	8 1-2
" Gartsherrie	4	2	6
Lead Pig English	18	12	6
Tone of Steel Market	Steady		
Silver, Spot	29	9-16	
" 2 months hence	29	1-2	
" Tone of Market	Steady		
" Special Feature	Sellers holding for highe prices.		

LONDON, Dec. 13.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	29 9-16
Silver 2 months	29 1-2
" Closing Tone of Market	Steady.
" Tendency, etc, of the Market	Sellers holding for higher prices
Rentes 3 per cent	£ 80 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	£ 74 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	£ 91 1-2
Sterling loan	£ 91 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	£ 78 3-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	£ 64
Bar Gold per oz	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing " "	Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 15-16
London at Paris Fcs	25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
New York (Demand Bills) dols	4 84 1-4
Interest day to day loans	4 1-4
" 7 days Market loans	4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight	4 15-16
" " " 6 " "	4 9-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" " " 6 "	5 3-8

LONDON, Dec. 13.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Quiet for fine qualities, lower qualities firm

Merinos—Firm and prices generally unchanged.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Dec.-Jan.—4 7 —Sellers

General Tone of Market—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.

OPENING COTT

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming 3108 tons, Captain J. B. Gomlay arrived in Bombay harbour. on Saturday from New-York November 2 with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 949 tons Captain H. Culteash arrived in harbour Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Balfour 2552 tons Captain G. L. Symonds, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta December 6, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Westbeck 2446 tons, Captain W. Shotton, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain T. M. Peet, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, a with general cargo.

The Rubattino line steamer Sardegna, 3225 tons Captain A Muzio sail on Sunday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The A. Sloyed S.N. Company's steamer Semiramis 2552 tons, Captain P. Pavisich, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line Steamer Olympia, 3269 tons, Captain J. Kinnaird sailed on Sunday for Liverpool and Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2760 tons, Captain N. A. Harbord which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Hull 14th November brought a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident 2086 tons Captain T. Scautt which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Durban, 12th November brought a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer egypt 4207 tons Captain F. R. Summers sailed on Saturday for London with English mails a general cargo and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE VESSELS.

H M S Higaflyer.....Capt Le Mesurier...R N Flagship
H M S Alert.....Comd Sommerville.....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....3525 Sinclair .....Troopship
Dumbola.....Comdr E Spicer.....H Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —Dec. 14.

Assaye.....4559 Cockman...Shanghai...1-1-13 .. P & O Co
Bridge.....650 tons Falkman ....
Baron Dalmeny ... ..2503 Rollo .....W & A G & Co
Gangshoved.... .. 2466 Horn .....T M & Co
Kasara.....505 King.....M M & Co
Kramberg... .....2209 Hoessel .....Antwerp &c.....W & A Graham & Co
Marmaris..... ..Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer ... . 250 Nacoda .....Persian Govt.
Naseri .....911 Murch...Persian Gulf...Bo & P S N Co
Nurani.....2870 White... ... Calcutta.....T M & Co
Persia .....4154 Bradshaw.....London..... P & O Co
Republic.....2764 Ireland .....W & A G & Co
Steenbergen...2455 Yonge...Antwerp...F Morrison & Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin....Aden...21-12...P & O Co
Sealda .....3438 Johnson .....M M & Co
Vadala .....2164 Cocklin .....M M & Co
Wearbeck.....2345 Shotton .....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 14.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chupra ...	...3954	Anderson ...	Antwerp	...22-12...	M M & Co
B Barotse...	...2619	Smiths.....	Philadelphia		R A Willis
C&B Hidalgo.....	2760	Harbourd ...	Karachi	...24-12	N Y K
F Valdura.....3495	Corrance...	Philadelphia...	16-12...	Smidt & Co	
G Naderi	...1158	Hughes.....	Jeddah	16-12...	B & P S N Co
K Riverplate 2351	Smith	Port Said...	24-12...	T M & Co	
M Avristan.....3447	Codd.....	Dunkirk.....	...20-12...	M M & Co	
N Norfolk.....2306	Buckley ...	Baltimore...	21-12...	R A Willis	
O Baluchistan ...1711	Loader ...	Middlesbrough	21-12	M M & Co	
F Harpenden.....2392	Cromack...	..Garston...	17-12...	T M & Co	
Q Nantwen 3000	Dolton.....	Rotterdam...	21-12...	S. Smidt & Co	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
14	Bridge	Folkman	Bangkok, Nov 21
	Clan Cumming ...	Gomlay	New York, Nov 2
	Lhasa	Catbush	Karachi, Dec 13
	Baron Balfour	Symonds	Calcutta, Dec 6
15	Kola	Elton	Basrah, Dec 7
	Koweit.....	Coates	Jedah, Dec 1
	Satton Hall	Jenkins	Mauritius etc
	Habsburg	Selenich	Trieste,

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	City of Karachi ...	Morrison	Karachi
	Kawachi Maru ...	Christiausen ...	Kobe
	Moravia	Heiler	Trieste
	Itola.....	Tucker	Calcutta
	Egypt	Summers	London
	Bahadur	Peet	Calcutta
	Wearbeck	Shotton	Calcutta
15	Sajdegna	Muzio	Genoa
	Olympia	Kinnaird	Liverpool

The steamer Semiramis, Captain Pavisich for Trieste obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Assaye for China.
" Persia for London.
" Hidalgo for Hull.
" Bridge for Bangkok.
" Kramberg for Antwerp.
" Praesident for Zanzibar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Nigaristan, left Port Said on the afternoon, of the 13th instant. The same company's steamer Cuyebassa left London on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The Anchor liner Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa, for Bombay to-day, via Lamu.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—30 bales wool, M Balia; 18 cwts chutney, H Mancherji and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—2,000 bags gram, Ralli Bros.
Avristan s—10,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Avristan s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapsseed and 2,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed, S C. verji; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji.
Zillah s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 tons manganese, R A Willis; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nordfarer s—300 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.
Chupra s—26 cwts bees wax, S K Kona.

FOR HAMBURG.

Persopolis s—234 cwts dairy products, A C Kohler; 500 cwts myrabolams, W Pavri and Co; 11 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Persopolis s—25 bales hemp, F Domercey.

FOR BOSTON.

Persopolis s—44 cwts fishmaws, R Dhimjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—5 chests opium, M Gajamand; 35 chests opium, H Rampartap; 5 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 25 cwts shark fins and 2 cwts fishmaws, V Ooka; 75 cwts shark fins, A Chagla and Co; 37 1-2 cwts sharkfins and 32 1-2 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina; 96 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 60 cwts dry fruit. 7 cwts flour and 4 1-2 dozen cups, S Yuzir; 6 1-2 cwts fishmaws, P Jethabhoy.
K Maru s—1,000 cwts onions, R E Dadachanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—15 chests opium, P Guneshdas; 80 chests opium, H Rampartap; 15 chests opium, H Rampartap; 55 chests A E H Abraham; 5 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 5 chests opium, R M Mobenlal.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE. Re. 1.
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THE SOLE AGENTS,
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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 16th Dec. 1912.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

COMMON interests in the Adriatic have brought Austria and Italy closely together, and the conclusion of a preliminary peace in the Balkans, has been promptly followed by the intimation of the renewal of the Triple Alliance. The existing covenant does not expire until 1914; so that some strong reason must have hastened the publication of the news of renewal at the present time. It was thought that the actual agreement for the continuation of the alliance was signed early this year about the date of the meeting of the German Emperor and the King of Italy at Corfu. At that time the feeling between Austria and Italy, was better than it had been since Victor Emmanuel entered Rome as King, and the Italian people were ready to accept with acclamation a policy which they had originally adopted from necessity. Now the changed conditions of politics in the near East, and the possibility of the emergence of a strong Balkan League upon the Adriatic itself, have still further strengthened the *rapprochement*. If Servia is allowed to settle at Alessio or Durazzo, there would be nothing to keep her from purchasing at least one powerful battleship; and if, as would likely be the case, she had behind her not only the support and the resources of her Balkan allies, but also the sympathy and the purse of a greater power still, a situation dangerous to Italy, and very uncomfortable for Austria, would soon arise. When, therefore, it is seen that this very question of Servia's right of access to the Adriatic, is the most difficult problem created by the war, the Triple Alliance, most probably at Germany's suggestion, have chosen this as the occasion for proclaiming that their covenant stands firm. Whoever fights with Austria over the question of the Albanian coast will have to fight with Germany and Italy as well. The threat is not aimed at Servia, nor even at the Balkan League. The Allies have had their fill of battle for the present, and Austria has nothing to fear from them all combined. But the Austrian Empire has a great deal to be afraid of from its millions of Slavonic subjects, and the Alliance itself has ground for anxiety with the untried might of Russia looming in the background.

The history of this famous Alliance begins with the Congress of Berlin. Bismarck, still the controller of Continental destinies, and still aiming at the continued isolation of France, endeavoured at and after the Congress with all his great skill to unite the three empires of Europe, Germany, Austria and Russia, in one Imperial League. For a time he was successful. The three old emperors—of whom one still reigns, while the others are now represented by their grandsons—met and confirmed the contract; and it seemed as if the future of Europe was settled for many years. But Russia soon wavered in her attachment; and in any case in order to carry out his policy, Bismarck sought to embroil relations between Italy and France. Again he succeeded; and Italy was forced into alliance with the Central European Powers as inevitably as France was compelled to look for sympathy to the only other great Continental Power. The Triple Alliance was definitely formed in 1882, its main conditions being that the allies found themselves to protect each other's territory and to consult each other on questions of common interest. Italy was the Cinderella of the party; and for some years Italian feeling was constantly hurt by jeers and slights, real or imaginary, aimed at and put upon her by her powerful friends. When the season for renewing the agreement came round in 1887, Bismarck was, however, much more respectful to Italy, Russia had drawn further aloof from the other empires, and already trouble had appeared in the Balkans. Italy got better terms, which were again renewed this time, for a long period in 1892. In 1904, a third renewal, lasting until 1914, was completed.

The possibility of friction between Italy and Austria over the Adriatic and Albania had always been evident; and, besides adhering to the Triple Alliance, these two countries soon bound themselves by a convention to respect each other's right in the Adriatic, and to work harmoniously by sea and on shore. Loyalty to this convention has strengthened their ease and their position now. Regard for the *status quo*, and a mutual agreement not to interfere in Albania, were the principles of their convention. They saw and admitted to each other that the Power which held Vallona, where the new Albanian cabinet has held its first meeting, would dominate the Adriatic; and for each other's sake and the sake of the Triple Alliance, they resolved to abstain from intervention on the Adriatic coast. Austria has a strong case; and Austria knows that and has been able so far to possess herself in patience. Because if now Servia comes forward with a claim for a port on the Adriatic, Austria and Italy can reply, with truth, that they could have taken every port on the Albanian coast, if they had chosen to do so within the last ten years. If Italy had with Austria's consent during the war with Turkey bombarded Durazzo or Vallona, she might have claimed either or both ports for herself when the war was over. But she did not. And the self-denial that Austria and Italy have exercised over this question gives them a better right than any other power to speak out now. Their joint right to control the Adriatic may not be as strong, but it is of the same nature as Great Britain's right to rule the Persian Gulf; and it will be very difficult for Servia to press her claim against theirs. For many years the two powers most concerned have magnanimously determined to make Albania independent; and the proposal of autonomy for that country now gains all the greater force from its existence prior to the present struggle. When feelings rise, as they seem now to have arisen, both in Austria and in Russia, and when armies are mobilized, very little may precipitate a conflict. But it is not easy to see how Russia can make a "casus belli" out of Servia's request for a part on the Adriatic. The suggestions to give Albania autonomy and to allow Servia a right of access to the Adriatic, for the expansion of her trade and commerce, seem to be a fair solution of the difficulty. Austria has already lost much by the war, and she may lose more if her Slavonic subjects should resent her opposition to Servia's fresh demands. Italy has gained; and the present crisis has made her assistance still more valuable to the Triple Alliance.

MR. KIPLING'S COLLECTED POEMS. A CORRESPONDENT confesses that his first acquaintance with Rudyard Kipling's work was followed by a curious piece of literary boycotting. During a Christmas holiday, when 15 or 16 years old, he had read "The Light that Failed." It was, of course, the happy ending version demanded by those conducting "Lippencott's Magazine." Had it had the stronger flavour of the real story, it would have been even less likely to appeal to the school-boy oracle. In the succeeding summer, as one of the committee of his school library, he voted against a proposal to purchase "Soldiers Three," not because he had made the acquaintance of Mulvaney, Leroyd and Ortheris, but because of his memory of his winter reading. Outvoted, he appealed to the Headmaster's veto and obtained a ruling in his favour. He does not know whether his Headmaster ever repented his Philistinism. His own atonement began speedily and has been fairly thorough. In blue cloth in red cloth, in blue paper or in the pocket edition, he has copies of all the work, of his favourite author. Not least does he treasure his copy of "Departmental Ditties" published by a Calcutta firm. Therefore to him a collected edition of Mr. Kipling's poems would have filled a long-felt want. He now has a grievance about the volume published the week the mail left. "It can't be complete, the omissions are too glaring—then some of the Departmental ditties are not in it. I want a complete pocket edition of his poems—even if it means two India paper volumes. Why should such lines as those about the man who died at Quetta, ere his next month's pay was due, be suppressed?" On 'Fultal Fisher's Boarding House', which the first time it came into my hands I started reading to a mixed audience until I stopped abruptly on appreciating Anne of Austria's significance. Then again some of his best verse is sandwiched among his short stories—I would sooner read my own Kiddie the children's song in 'Puck of Pook's Hill' than have him learn a collect." Then a later outburst after he had referred to the glee with which he read and re-read the American chapters of from "Sea to Sea," and of his having recommended a student, to whom he had lectured on engineering, to read, as the best tract in the language, the Hongkong chapter of the man who went out to see life." "It is really irritating a thing like this. I want it complete. I know the work is uneven. I know that some is doggerel. We collect an artist's pictures at all stages of his career. I want all Kipling's poems collected in one edition. I don't want to have to put four or five books in my suit case each time I take a long journey or go a sea voyage. It's enough to make one vow that, if ever Kipling stands for Parliament as a Unionist candidate, I would prime someone to heckle him on the Free Trade arguments in from 'Sea to Sea,' although that would be rather hard lines on the man who wrote 'The Mother Hive.' Finally, he said: "I wonder how many more Birthday Honours lists I shall have to look through in vain to see his name. I suppose though the spirit of his 'Last Rhyme of True Thomas' with its scornful last verse still actuates him I ha' harpit ye up to the throne o'God, I ha' harpit your midmost soul in thee I ha' harpit ye down to the Hinges o' Hell And-ye-would-make-a knight o'me."

CANNING. CANNING to whose career we referred at length on Saturday, came of a family with a long ancestry, and several of its members played a prominent part in this country's history. His father was the great political leader, George Canning, who in 1822 accepted the post of Governor-General of India which was about to become vacant on Lord Hasting's retirement. The tragic end of Lord Castlereach brought about a series of political combinations which obliged the king to accept Canning as the leader of the House of Commons. He was, therefore, obliged to relinquish the high post which his son was to accept forty-four years later, and to fill with such credit to his family. The brilliant career of his father ensured for the young Canning a good time at Eton. Like all the rest, however, he had to submit to the system of fagging then in vogue. The provost of the College arranged that the preliminary examination should be conducted in the presence of his father, and it is no wonder that the new student should have felt the trial a very severe one. The father expressed pleasure at the result of the examination, and young George was placed in the Fourth Form. A few years were spent there, and previous to his life at Oxford he spent several years with a clergyman residing in Bedfordshire, from whom he derived assistance that he always acknowledged. His political career began in 1836, when he was returned as member for Warwick. In 1837 he took his place as Lord Canning in the House of Lords, and, on the formation of a Ministry by Sir Robert Peel, he became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, thus following in the footsteps of his father. His next office was as Minister for Woods and Forests, an office he resigned on the fall of Peel's ministry. In 1858 he was invited to enter the cabinet by Lord Derby as Foreign Secretary, but he did not feel sufficiently in agreement with the views of the Leader, yet in the next ministry he accepted the post of Post-Master General, in which office he did good work, instituting many reforms and fighting courageously against several vested interests. The choice of a Governor General to succeed Lord Dalhousie fell on Canning. His speech at the farewell banquet given by the Directors of the Company was one of great weight. Some parts of it are quite memorable, and in the view of what happened quite seem to take the nature of prophecy. After referring to his desire for a peaceful term of office, and remarking that a "Small hand may arise, at first no bigger than a man's hand, which growing bigger and bigger, may at last threaten to overwhelm us with ruin," he went on to say: "We still have discontented an heterogeneous people united under our sway; we have still neighbours before whom we cannot lay aside our watchfulness; and we have a frontier configuration which renders it possible that at any moment causes of collision may arise. But if we cannot command peace, we can at any rate deserve it by taking care that honour, good faith and fair-dealing are on our side; and then, if, in spite of us, it should become necessary to strike a blow, we can strike with a clear conscience. With blows so dealt, the struggle must be short and the issue not doubtful." His speech appears to have made a great impression, and truly did Canning fulfil the noble words with which he reviewed the position and prospects of his term of office.

MR. GOKHALE'S RETURN. BOMBAY people did not fail to show, in the warmest manner, their pleasure at Mr. Gokhale's return to India, and their appreciation of the work he has done on behalf of the Indian cause in South Africa. When it was announced that Mr. Gokhale, had consented to undertake the mission, the news was received with enthusiasm. It was felt that Mr. Gokhale with his sound common-sense and his tact, might achieve more towards producing a mutual understanding than could many other less-gifted public men. Anticipations have been realised. We do not yet know what results may accrue from Mr. Gokhale's visit, but it is certainly true that never before did a settlement appear so likely as at this moment. Mr. Gokhale has perhaps done more than any other man to make a settlement possible, and we have already recorded our appreciation of the open-minded manner with which he made his inquiries, and the judgment with which he presented his views to the South African authorities. At the same time, we must not overlook the share which the South Africans have had in bringing about the present prospect. They received Mr. Gokhale with respect and consideration. He was given every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the South African point of view, and those indignities which he admits that he had feared were entirely absent. It is incumbent upon Indians to recognise in this the obvious desire of the South Africans to effect an equitable settlement of a question, which has harrassed them for so long, and to give them full credit for it. As for their general attitude, Mr. Gokhale has given a very fair and candid statement of this point of view. Put briefly, it is this: the Europeans, living amongst a large native African population, have a dread of an influx of Indians in such large numbers that they will be outnumbered by Indian natives as well as by African natives. This dread is so strong that it has dictated a policy designed to be so harsh and oppressive as to induce the Indians to leave the country. Apparently, the questions of trade competition and sanitation, while they also have their effect, are but subsidiary considerations to the first and main one. In these circumstances we agree with Mr. Gokhale that it is futile to attempt to struggle further against a national feeling, which is so strong. Indians must be prepared to sacrifice the right to go to South Africa in order to secure reasonable treatment for those who are already resident there. The emigration to South Africa is now extremely small, and the sacrifice, which is demanded, is except for sentimental considerations not great. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Gokhale's tour will result in a settlement on these lines, and that Mr. Gokhale will be able to add to his already long tale of good deeds, the solving of one of the most intricate and delicate problems in African politics.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Marmora" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 13th instant.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"WAR IMPOSSIBLE."

The Obstacles to Peace.

FRENCH MOBILIZATION BLUNDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 30.

French trade organs are now seriously considering the repercussion—present and to come—of the war on trade with the Near East. For instance, in the case of Greece, ever since mobilisation was decreed a moratorium has been in force, which is extremely disagreeable to French merchants and bankers. Even in normal times it is not always easy to encash from the Hellenes, and the latter are now profiting by the exceptional circumstances not only to refuse payment in cash, but a settlement in any shape. The utmost that can be obtained are a few acceptances for 1914. Their creditors are helpless, because under the moratorium the Greek Government has not only postponed dates of bills, but has closed all the tribunals and suspended the execution of all sentences. One of the leading commercial magazines cites the case of a bankrupt trader whose arrest had been ordered, but instead of being imprisoned he was sent as a reservist to Thessaly.

Meanwhile the banks continue to protest all overdue bills in spite of the debtors' declining to pay the costs, and it seems likely that all the drawers will finally have to pay these, which in Greece amount to 10s. or 12s. on a bill of from £12 to £20. This is the foreign side of the case, but it is only fair to add that the Greek merchants themselves are the victims of the prolongation of payments of their own claims, especially since the Bank of Athens has thought fit to apply the moratorium to its own engagements, and, without notice, quietly closed its doors. Here, again, there is some excuse, for, after being hard hit by the successive failures of two Egyptian firms and one large Constantinople bank, the Bank of Athens found itself suddenly faced with demands to pay cash to depositors when the prorogation made it impossible to recover its own claims. Naturally, under such conditions, business is almost at a standstill in Greece. The trade journal from which the above facts are taken, says:—

"The shops are not only without customers, but also without owners or employees, these having been called to the front. Some are shut, and in others, to the great astonishment of the public, who are unaccustomed to the sight, women occupy the cash and other counters. The general public is only buying objects of absolute necessity, and is practising incredible economies, even to the extent that washerwomen are complaining that they have scarcely any more work, everything being washed at home."

It is evident that the question, whether Constantinople and Salonika will become free ports, and whether Servia will have a port on the Adriatic, putting her pigs and plums within two days of Marseilles, with many other kindred ones, cannot be regarded with indifference in France, and that this is fully recognised is seen in M. Poincare's speech at the Mascuraud banquet, when he said, "We, too, have considerable interests in the East, and less than others can we disinterest ourselves economically in the future of the Balkans."

WAR IMPOSSIBLE.

Following on the remarks of M. Thery as to the economic burdens which would be entailed by a European war, the opinions of other experts may be quoted. M. Jules Roche, of the "Republique Francaise," says that the expense for France alone may approximately be calculated on the figures of 1870. The Franco-German war cost, roughly, about £333,000 per diem—about 11s per day per man. Now, however, a general mobilisation would mean £200,000,000 for the first two months, and as much again to pay into the savings banks, with a minimum of £1,200,000 per diem later. The nations at war would spend for war alone more than £180,000,000 per month, without counting other budgetary claims. M. Roche proceeds :—"Obliged to meet such a drain, would they find corresponding resources by increasing production! The answer is clear, that so far from being able to work more, the belligerents would, so to speak, be struck with paralysis, and would see the means of their own subsistence disappearing. The suspension of work would affect even those not touched by the general mobilisation, since they would have nobody to work for. To whom could they sell their products, and at what price, and how could they exchange of transport them? There would be no more sales, no more purchases, and no more economic financial transactions, but in their stead the death of labour and a sudden stoppage in the heart of organisation of the belligerents, whilst nations still at peace would be profoundly shaken by the repercussion. Such would be the consequences of a general war in the state of material civiliation reached by Europe to-day." M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu says:—"Supposing—which Heaven forbid—war should be proclaimed. The six Great Powers would mobilise the twenty millions of men at their disposal, and all the able-bodied male population being called under arms, industrial and commercial life would be suspended, factories would be shut, and farms would be deserted." M. Leroy-Beaulieu points out, however, that France could perhaps better stand the strain than certain other Powers, while England would not be so hard hit as countries under obligatory military service. He concludes:—"Unfortunately, to use an historic saying, after cutting up, we should have to patch together, and it is then that the vanquished would have a sorry time. Years—and many of them—would be required to repair the losses and heal the wounds. It would be madness to run the risk of such a formidable adventure as a European war."

THE OBSTACLES TO PEACE.

The position with regard to the peace negotiations between the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates at Chatalja is one of deadlock. The first attempt to bring about a suspencion of hostilities failed, because the Bulgarian terms included the evacuation of the Chatalja lines by the Turkish army, a condition obviously impossible of acceptance, since it was tentamount to asking Turkey to disarm and then to discuss peace. That this was the reason for the breakdown of the first negotiations is now officially admitted. The stumbling block in the way of a successful issue to the negotiations now in progress according to the Turkish point of view is Bulgaria's demand for the surrender of Adrianople. This fortress has been besieged for a month, and, in the opinion of the Turkish officials at the Embassy in London, it can easily hold out for another month. Admitting, for the sake of argument that this claim is justified, and accepting the Turkish view that the Chatalja defences are impregnable—a view that receives support from the fact that even the impetuous onslaughts of the allied force have failed to pierce them—it will be seen that the Turkish position is by no means so hopeless as it appeared a fortnight ago, and that if peace is to be attained without further bloodshed the Allies will have to moderate their terms.

This is, indeed, the view held in Turkish official circles, and it was expressed by Serkis Bey, secretary to the Ottoman Embassy in London. "The surrender of the Chatalja defences," he said, "was manifestly impossible. Bulgaria has now dropped that demand, but is making one which is almost aqually impossible of acceptance—the surrender of Adrianople, which the Balkan forces will be unable to capture for, at least, another month. We look upon the Chatalja lines as impregnable. All the attempts of the Allies have failed to pierce them or to turn them, and, whereas our defences are being made stronger every day by the arrival of reinforcements, the strength of the Balkan forces is daily diminishing, and cannot be renewed. "This will be the important factor in all parts of the theatre of war henceforth. Bulgaria and Servia have already put every available man into the field. They have called up all their reserves, and there are no men left to replace the losses of war. With Turkey, on the other hand, it is precisely the contrary. Reserves can be called up from Asia and the war can be continued for at least another year without exhausting Turkey's resources. The advent of the cold weather, too, is all in favour of the Turks, for their communications are short and safe. With the Allies it is just the reverse. Their lines of communication are long, and lie across difficult, almost impossible country. Our advices from Constantinople, indicate that the cholera is rapidly decreasing in violence, and with the winter coming on, we can hope for its speedy disappearance."

Notwithstanding this optimistic official view, it need not be assumed that Turkey is anxious to continue the war. The Ottoman Government now realises the magnitude of the Allies' success, and admits that the status quo is deed. If Bulgaria and her Allies would be satisfied with a small indemnity, if they would abandon the claim to Adrianople and leave Turkey a fair piece of territory in Europe, the conclusion of peace would soon become possible. It may be added that Turkey recognises the absolute necessity for a European conference to ratify the final settlement. The old treaties will be worthless when the war is over, and new ones will be essential. These must drawn up by the Powers, who are even now exchanging views and making arrangements for the conference which will eventually redraw the map of Europe.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ASSURANCES IN GERMANY.

In reference to a report which has been published that the German Emperor is acting somewhat as an intermediary between Russia and Austria, a semi-official Note was published in Berlin, on Tuesday, saying that the situation in Vienna and St. Petersburg is not such as to give the appearance of any necessity for the intervention of a third Power. This remark, which it will be noted, does not contradict the prevailing belief that the German Emperor is using all his influence towards a peaceful settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute, is accompanied by an emphatic contradiction of several aggravated rumours. The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says that it is untrue that M. Sazonoff (the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs) has changed his his miud on the Servian question, as "the Powers have agreed to settle no single question before the others. It is also untrue that Austria has mobilised five army corps, or that Austria intends sending an ultimatum to Belgrade within a few days." The article, in conclusion, says that it shows a special want of responsibility to circulate such "unworthy reports" at a time when all the Great Powers are striving to give a peaceful solution to these difficult questions. The most remarkable paragraph in the Note is that in which the "Norddeutsche Allgemine Zeitung" gives the reason why the report of a projected ultimatum to Belgrade, is untrue. The Albanian and Adriatic questions, it says, will be discussed and settled only together with the other questions arising out of the existing situation in the Balkans. This together with the reference to the united attempt of all the Powers, gives special weight to the contents of a Note in the semi-official "Lokalanzeiger", which appears to confirm the fact that the Wilhelmstrasse had decided, in harmony with growing opinion here, that an international conference is the best way towards a settlement, and that therein lies the way to all understanding concerning the Balkan problem as it stands at present. The idea of committing the questions to decision by an international conference was not opposed by Germany, though it has not been actively encouraged here, as French utterances concerning it were given a tendency against the Triple Alliance. Undoubtedly this pronouncement by the "Lokalanzeiger" is in line with the popular opinion of the moment. The "Tageblatt" writing without the knowledge of these Notes, says that war about the present bone of contention would be a scandal. The contestants must allow themselves to be persuaded, and to lay their L readings on the table before an international committee.

FRENCH MILITARY ZEAL.

Early on Wednesday afternoon it was rumoured in Paris that orders for a general mobilisation on the eastern frontier had been received and had already been partially executed. This was so incredible that little effect was produced before official and private contradictions were forthcoming. Nevertheless it is true that though no such orders were sent from Paris they were issued through nine communes on Tuesday night and responded to with alacrity. Until further information is vouchsafed the following is the account generally accepted of this extraordinary incident.

A gendarmery brigadier named Blion, chief of the Arracourt Brigade received just after midnight—though it is not clear from whom—a telegram ordering a partial moblisation. Life all officers he had in his possession sealed instructions to be opened and acted upon whenever a general mobilisation was decreed. He immediately broke open the envelope and proceeded to telegraph and telephone instructions throughout the districts within his sphere.

Arracourt is the centre of the canton situated on the extreme frontier of the Lunoville Arrondissement, and comprises nine communes. As soon as the brigadier's orders went forth the tocsin sounded from the churches and town halls, and the mayors roused the towns and villages with the beat of the drum. The reservists instantly left their beds and started out to reach their appointed posts. Already by one o'clock soldiers began occupying the telegraph and post offices and the bridges on the railways. On all the railways the staffs were also called out, and patrols of gendarmes and Customs men placed themselves in the positions assigned to them on the mobilisation plan. Most of the reservists, according to orders, marched towards Luneville and Nancy, and the first men reached their destination at seven o'

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

UNFAVOURABLE PORTENTS APPEAR.

Servian Press growing More Anti-Austrian.

RUMANIA DESIROUS TO BE REPRESENTED.

Severe Engagement between Turks and Greeks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 13.

The Conference meets in the tranquil atmosphere of the picture gallery of St. James's Palace, a handsome panelled apartment hung with portraits of the British Sovereigns, Queen Victoria at one end and Henry VIII at the other. In the centre of the room is a handsome mahogany table with twenty seats and inkstands lent by the Privy Council, dating from Charles II. There are side-tables for the secretaries, with maps. Other apartments have been appointed for luncheon, smoking and conversation.

UNTOWARD PORTENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 13.

The Turkish delegates have been instructed not to meet the Greeks in London, until Greece has signed the armistice.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The portents of the Peace Conference are not regarded as very favourable. Turkey's objection to the presence of the Greeks almost suggests a hitch at the outset, while an interview with Dr. Daneff, the president of the Bulgarian Chamber, on his way to London, declaring that the Bulgarian possession of Adrianople is a *sine qua non*, otherwise war will be renewed, and another interview with Reshid Pasha, dwelling on Turkey's greatly improved position, scarcely indicate conciliatoriness.

The Servian Press is becoming more violently anti-Austrian, and is re-asserting Servia's claims to a port on the Adriatic.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says that Rumania is desirous of being represented at the meeting of ambassadors in London, and that the Triple Alliance will support her if she announces her wish.

The *Tribuna* says that Austria desired the question of a Servian port on the Adriatic to be excluded from the Conference of ambassadors in London, but Italy wished for its inclusion, and that the Italian views appear to be gaining ground.

POSITION OF GREECE.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Dr. Daneff, interviewed by Reuter, said the position of Greece in regard to the armistice should not be construed as weakening the alliance. "The important fact is that the allies have decided to act together on all questions." With reference to the position of the Bulgarians and Greeks at Salonica, Dr. Daneff said "That is not a question to be discussed to-day We are here for the definite purpose of concluding peace. Other questions can come afterwards." Reuter's agency understands that, at the meeting of the delegates of the Balkan allies of Friday evening, it was recorded that, when the armistice was signed, the Turks were told plainly that Greece would participate in the Peace Conference in any case, and in any circumstances.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

ATHENS, DEC. 14.

The Turkish delegates have arrived in London.

The Balkan delegates, at a meeting last night, had a long discussion, which established perfect unity of purpose.

LATER.

The peace negotiations will open in London at noon on Monday.

An improvised Conference of the Balkan representatives, held last night, lasted until midnight. It was agreed that M. Novakovitch of Servia, being the senior in age, should preside at the negotiations, unless the Turks objected, in which case the chief of each mission would preside alternately. It was agreed that absolute secrecy should be maintained. The delegates absolutely agreed on the attitude of the allies towards Turkey, and the terms to be presented. The meeting concluded with an exchange of the sincerest and most friendly assurances of unity in the Balkans.

Dr. Daneff has gone to Paris to consult M. Poincare, the Premier.

BATTLE OF EPIRUS.

ATHENS, DEC. 14,

The battle was interrupted at nightfall. The Greeks had two hundred wounded. The principal feature of the fight was a terrific artillery duel lasting for four hours.

General Sapoundjakis, on the 12th of December, occupied the heights of Astorachon after a bayonet assault. The Turks on the following day abandoned Pesta and the whole line, and took refuge in the fortifications of Janina, which the Greeks are now besieging.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 15.

The reports of a Turkish victory near Janina and the capture of a Greek mountain battery are officially confirmed.

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

VIENNA, DEC. 15.

The curt wording of the Emperor's letters, accepting the resignations of General Auffenberg and Field-Marshal Schemua is much commented on. It is pointed out that neither letter contains a word of recognition of past services. The *Neue Freie Presse* says the public have every right at such a critical moment to know exactly what has happened.

THE MISSIONS FROM INDIA.

News received by the mail states that the Bombay Poor Moslems' Medical Mission reached Aden safely, and is proceeding to Constantinople.

The first Indian Red Crescent Mission, organized by Dr. Suhrwardy, which sailed from Bombay by the steamer "Cleopatra" (Austrian Lloyd), left Alexandria on the 13th December for Constantinople.

The Mahomedan students of the Grant Medical College, in a farewell address to Dr. Ansari, Mr. Mahomed Ali, and the members of their Mission, said that the idea of sending medical relief had been first conceived by Dr. Ansari. The Mission would furnish a fresh proof of that deep attachment which the Indian Moslems had always felt for their brethren in Turkey. The religious duty of assisting the wounded, which lay on the head of the Indian Moslems, had been fulfilled to a great extent by the organizers.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Settlement Reached on Mr. Jones' Report.

KNOX TO BE RE-INSTATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 13.

Mr. Chester-Jones, the London magistrate, who went north to consider the Knox case, after hearing the prosecution, intimated that, from the evidence he had heard, he would say that in law Knox was not drunk.

Afterwards witnesses for the defence gave evidence that Knox was sober.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The conference between the North-Eastern Railway officials and the men has not yet agreed upon the question of the re-instatement of strikers, but the prospects of a settlement are hopeful.

LATER.

The strike on the North-Eastern Railway has been settled.

The magistrate, Mr. Chester-Jones, found that Knox was not drunk, and Mr. McKenna advised the King to grant Knox a free pardon. The terms of the settlement involved the re-instatement of Knox, if it were found that he was not drunk. The men resume work immediately on their old pay, and in their old positions, paying a fine of six days' pay. The leaders undertake to prevent spasmodic strikes without due notice in the future.

The Company has been enabled to make a settlement, owing to the men who have been taken on or promised promotion during the strike, accepting money compensation in lieu thereof.

THE NAVAL CHANGES.

Promotion for Sir George Warrender.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Rear-Admiral Sir George Warrender has been appointed to the Second Battle Squadron, in succession to Sir John Jellicoe.

SIR F. BRIDGEMAN'S RETIREMENT.

The *Morning Post* has the best authority for stating that Sir Francis Bridgeman, some time ago, took the initiative in urging his colleagues to resign on the subject of the pay and the manning of the Navy. Mr. Churchill conveyed this resolution to Mr. Asquith, and it presumably resulted in Mr. Churchill's announcement of an increase in pay. When he acquiesced in Mr. Churchill's suggestion that he should retire, Sir. F. Bridgeman was offered the honour of Admiral of the Fleet, which he refused.

The *Standard* says that Sir F. Bridgeman, interviewed at his seat in Yorkshire, where he is hunting thrice weekly, stated that his resignation was not due to ill-health.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The *Observer*, to-day, says that the stories which have been sedulously circulated with regard to Sir F. Bridgeman's retirement are baseless, and Mr. Churchill had stated the truth in Parliament fully and frankly. Mr. Churchill, Sir F. Bridgeman, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Sir J. Jellicoe, are equally staunch supporters of Lord Fisher's policy. Hence there will be no breach of continuity. The story that Sir F. Bridgeman declined promotion to Admiral is absurd.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Captain Faber, speaking at Highclere, said the sinister aspect of Sir F. Bridgeman's resignation was that it was a common report last year that he was only keeping the place warm for another officer. Curiously enough, that had occurred.

[Sir George Warrender, it will be remembered, was commander-in-chief of the East Indian Squadron from 1907-1909, and since returning Home has been without a command.]

A POWER FOR PEACE.

What her Navy has done for Britain.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at a prize-giving of Naval Volunteers in London yesterday, said:—"Britain occupies a fine position in the world. When the minor Powers of Europe wish for a compact of peace they come to London, because they know that we do not seek any selfish object and fear no foe." It was the Navy that gave British diplomacy the power to work effectively for the peace of Europe, and it was the Navy which was binding the Dominions together and leading to Imperial union.

THE PERSIAN OUTRAGE.

Great Britain's Demand for Reparation.

TEHERAN, DEC. 15.

Great Britain has officially requested reparation for the death of Capt. Eckford, and the severe punishment of the guilty. If Persia is powerless, it will be incumbent on Great Britain to take steps to obtain reparation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

At a meeting of the Persians held on Friday evening, under the presidency of Aga Naid-ul-Islam, the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That this meeting expresses its deep sorrow, at the murder of Capt. Eckford near Shiraz, but awaits authoritative information; (2) That a deputation of Persians be formed to wait on the Consul-General for Persia, to express their deep sympathy and sorrow at the murder of Capt. Eckford, and to request him to communicate with the Persian Government for taking strong measures to bring the culprits to justice.

THE MINTO PORTRAITS.

Laszlo's Work Inspected by the King.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

His Majesty yesterday inspected Laszlo's portraits of Lord and Lady Minto, which are destined for India.

THE SPRINGBOKS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The South Africans have beaten Wales by three points to nil at Cardiff.

THE CHURCH IN WALES.

Mr. Lloyd George Willing to Make Concessions.

A SMALL MAJORITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 13.

In the debate on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, Mr. France, a Liberal, moved an amendment, the effect of which was to mitigate the disendowment proposals.

Mr. Lloyd George opposed the amendment, but said he was willing, in order to make peace, to go to his constituents and recommend a settlement, which might appear unjust from the Welsh point of view. It must, however, be a real settlement.

The Opposition, he said, had, hitherto gruffly repelled every suggestion of compromise. Whenever the time arrived the Government would readily respond to a real desire for a lasting settlement.

The amendment was rejected only by 265 votes to 215. Ten Liberals voted with the minority. The figures were received with Unionist cheers, and cries, of "Saved by the Irish."

The question of disendowment will again be raised on later clauses.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Majority of Doctors Against the Terms.

The doctors are voting on the question of accepting Mr. Lloyd George's final offer for work under the Insurance Act. Hitherto 7,178 have voted against acceptance, and 1,412 for it. One hundred and eleven districts are against acceptance and 10 for it.

A meeting of 300 doctors in London has formed the National Insurance Practitioners' Association to work the Act.

CHINESE FINANCE.

New Loan of Twenty-five Millions.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

A Conference of the Six-Power Group met in London, yesterday, to consider the draft contract for a loan of twenty-five millions sterling. It is assumed that some arrangement has been made with Mr. Crisp, since the terms of the Crisp loan precluded China from borrowing from another source up to the middle of 1913, unless Mr. Crisp was given anequal opportunity.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Cabinet Split Causes Botha to Resign.

CAPE TOWN, DEC. 14.

General Botha has resigned.

The step is believed to be due to a prolonged conflict with the extreme Dutch party in the Cabinet, headed by General Hertzog, the Minister for Native Affairs and Justice.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Lord Gladstone has invited General Botha to form a new administration.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

A New South Wales four per cent. loan of three millions sterling, to be issued at 99½, is announced in London.

THE DAMAGED "HARDINGE."

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The transport "Hardinge," which was towed into Malta, had damaged her rudder. It is expected that the repairs will take a week. The officers and their families will be accommodated in hotels.

GERMAN AIR DIVISION.

BERLIN, DEC. 14.

It is admitted that the land acquired at Cuxhaven ostensibly for a musketry range, to be the station for the new air division of the Navy. The area of the ground acquired is nine kilometres. It has cost £80,000 and the revolving double airship hall will cost another £85,000.

RUSSIA'S FINNISH POLICY.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Eleven more Finnish judges have been arrested under the law equalising the status of Finns and Russians in Finland, and have been sent to St. Petersburg.

FIRE IN NAPLES HARBOUR.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

A fire broke out in Naples harbour on Friday. It started in a lighter containing paraffin barrels and resin, and spread in the most violent manner, destroying large quantities of merchandise. One hundred bales of hemp were partially damaged. The loss is estimated at half a million lire.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The death is announced of Major-General Metcalfe, who took part in the defence of Ladysmith.

[Major-General Charles Theophilus Evelyn Metcalfe, C. B., was born in 1856 and educated at Eton, and at Sandhurst, whence he passed into the Army in 1874. He saw active service in Burma (1886-87) and on the North-West Frontier of India, winning the medal and a clasp for each of these two campaigns. He distinguished himself in the last Boer War (1899-1902), being mentioned twice in despatches, and receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with 2 clasps. His companionship of the Bath was also conferred on him at the close of the South African War. In 1907 he attained the rank of Major-General and retired in 1910 after having been in command of a division for the last two years of his service.]

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Sensational Disclosures by Mrs. Fulham.

HER COUNSEL RETIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DEC. 14.

In the Clarke murder case, Mrs. Fulham's statement was recorded in camera.

Asst.-Surgeon Linton, examined, said Mr. Walter Clarke had showed him some powders, which were arsenic.

Mr. Wiggins retired from Mrs. Fulham's defence, as she had made a statement against Mr. Clarke, the other accused.

Asst.-Surgeon White said Mrs. Clarke had been sick after taking rice, but it was not a case of poison.

Mr. Alston put in Mrs. Fulham's statement as evidence, and read it out. Mrs. Fulham said that four years ago the accused, Mr. Clarke, had fallen in love with her, and then her husband had suddenly died. Mr. Clarke had spoken of doing away with his wife. Mr. Clarke had had several love affairs. She had known everything of Mrs. Clarke's murder, but had not warned the latter as her story would not have been believed. Budhu was to keep the dog quiet, and point out Mrs. Clarke to two men who were to strangle Mrs. Clarke to death. Mr. Clarke told her that he had given Mrs. Clarke enough arsenic to kill ten men, but she had not died. She had tried to dissuade Mr. Clarke from murdering his wife. Mr. Clarke had given her husband several injections before he died.

The case was adjourned.

The case against Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Fulham for the murder of Mr. Fulham will come up on Monday.

INDIAN TARIFFS.

Lord Crewe on the effects of the Unionist Policy.

A special cable to the *Statesman*, dated London, December 12, states:—

Lord Crewe, in his further reference, at Bournemouth, to Mr. Bonar on Tariff Reform in India, said:—"The Calcutta *Statesman* points to the obvious inconsistency of preaching the virtues of tariffs in England, while denying them to India in the only form in which they could operate with satisfaction. Mr. Bonar Law asks India to give England a free market for 62 per cent. of her total imports, in return for a free market for 26 per cent. of her total exports. Knowing what India thinks, will Mr. Law persist in gambling with the goodwill of the Indian people?" Lord Crewe feared he might, because the only alternative would ruin the whole fiscal policy. If the Unionists persisted in their present course they must tell the industrial constituencies that both justice and policy in India required that Imperial Tariff Reform would involve an Indian protective tariff against British manufactures, marked by a useless preference against foreigners. This would be an inseparable consequence of Mr. Law's proposals, imperilling the prosperity of thousands of great businesses and the wages of hundreds of thousands of our working classes.

THE TSAREVITCH.

Superseded for Succession to the Throne.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

The *Statesman* publishes the following special cablegram, dated December 12:—In reference to the rumours which were current some time ago, as to the Tsarevitch having been incapacitated for succession to the throne as the result of a Nihilist outrage, it is now stated that it is proposed to make the Grand Duke Dimitri, son of the Grand Duke Paul and cousin of the Tsar, heir to the throne, and to marry him to the Tsar's eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga. The Grand Duke Dimitri was born in 1891, and the Grand Duchess Olga in 1895.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER.

Location of Commerce and Railway Headquarters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, held last evening, the president, the Hon. Maharaj Kumar Rishicase Law, in the course of his address, referred to the change of capital to Delhi, and said that it would have a detrimental effect on the economic progress of Bengal. He suggested that the headquarters of all departments connected with commerce, railways, etc., should be located in Calcutta.

The president next suggested that Orissa and the districts of Manbhum and Singbhum should be amalgamated to Bengal.

Referring to waterways, he said there ought to be a network of canals to serve the commercial requirements of the province, as the railways were not able to cope with the heavy traffic.

He then made reference to the Insurance and Indian Companies Bills, rural water-supply, shortage of waggons, and Council regulations, and hoped Government would consider the suggestions already made by the Association and other public bodies.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Improved Prospects for the Subordinate Ranks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 14.

Writing on the amalgamation of the Posts and Telegraphs, and the bad prospects for the subordinate ranks of the Telegraph Department, the *Pioneer* understands that, under the permanent amalgamation scheme, all this will be changed, for the prospects held out are considered to be fully sufficient to induce young men of energy and education to take up the work of the Department. The new scheme will probably come into force from the beginning of the next official year.

MARRIAGE OF MISS M. BAYLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, DEC. 14.

A brilliant function took place here to-day, when Miss Mary Bayley, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Behar, was married to Mr. Allan Fowler of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

Useful Questions Answered with Sympathy.

BILLLS PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 14.

At to-day's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, under the presidency of Sir Louis Dane, the Redemption of Mortgages Bill, the Punjab Pre-emption Bill, and the Punjab Forest Bill, were passed. The Hon. Mr. Shadilal's amendment to the Mortgages Bill, substituting District Judge for Collector as the person authorised to decide redemption of mortgages by the summary process provided in the Bill, was rejected. His amendment to the Pre-emption Bill was withdrawn.

To the Hon. Mr. Shadilal's question as to whether there was a Government programme for the extension of primary education in the Punjab, the Hon. Mr Godley, Member for Education, made a very encouraging reply, and referred to the answers he had given at previous meetings of the Council.

Regarding the Hon. Mr. Shadilal's question on the medical inspection of students, the Hon. Mr. Godley said an experiment had been made at Amritsar with good results, and would be repeated in Lahore in January.

Before the meeting closed, the Hon. Mr. Shadilal thanked the Government and the official members for the courtesy with which they had treated the non-official members, and for their informing and sympathetic answers to questions.

Sir Louis Dane expressed his satisfaction with the interpellations by non-official members. Government welcomed such questions, which gave useful information, allaying public apprehension and saving much trouble. The non-official members, his Honour said, had always showed the sound common-sense, that was characteristic of the people of the Punjab. During the last three years eighteen Council meetings had been held, against only three during the previous three years. This showed, said his Honour, the interest the Councillors were taking in the Council.

BURMA LEGISLATURE.

Bill to Further Amend Burma Land Acts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 14.

The Burma Legislative Council meeting was held at Government House to-day at eleven o'clock, when all the members took the oath of allegiance. The Lieutenant-Governor presided.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. H. Thompson, leave was given to introduce the Bill Further to Amend the (Lower) Burma Land and Revenue Act of 1876, and the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation of 1889. The Bill was next referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon by January 14th. The Bill is intended mainly to be a measure of decentralization. At present all the rules made by the Local Government under the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Act, and certain of the rules made by the Local Government under the Upper Burma Land Revenue Regulation, must be given the prior sanction or approval of the Government of India before they come into force. With the amendments now proposed in the Act and Regulation, power to make such rules will be subject to the control of the Government of India, but previous sanction will not be required to the issue or amendment of rules.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

After the meeting the non-official members held a meeting, at which they elected the Hon. Mr. Maung Mye as an additional member of the Governor-General's Council.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 14.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—The Judicial Committee has overruled Section 41 of the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act, debarring Civil Courts from entertaining claims to land, prefered against Government, on the ground that the Government of India Act 1858 secured to the subjects of the Crown the same rights of action against the Government as previously existed against the East India Company.

RANGOON DEFAMATION CASE.

Defendant offers Apology and Costs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 14.

The defamation case, Rowland Ady v. Rev. R. H. Madden, was before the District Magistrate, Rangoon, to-day, when accused's counsel, Mr. D. DeGlanville, handed to the Court a letter of apology by the accused, in which he also expressed his willingness to pay the complainant's expenses incurred. Mr Giles, on behalf of Mr. Ady, accepted the terms and the letter, and, on the application of accused's advocate, the Magistrate passed an order of acquittal.

MOSQUITOES AND PADDY.

Radical Measures Proposed by Malaria Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 14.

In the course of a lengthy resolution, issued by the Local Government on the reports reviewing the work of various municipalities in Burma during the last year, the following appears:—

Detailed investigations were made into the prevalence of malaria at Kyaukpyu by the Provincial Malaria Officer, but it is unlikely that the measures advocated by Major Lalor for the extermination of the anopheles mosquito, which involve the prohibition of paddy cultivation over a considerable area, will ever prove feasible.

MR. MONTAGU'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 14.

Mr. Montagu arrived here to-day as the guest of the Chief Justice and Lady Richards, and attended an evening party given in his honour by the president and the members of the United Provinces Congress Committee at the house of the president, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru.

THE Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

MR. GOKHALE'S RETURN.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME IN BOMBAY.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.

Last year, at the Congress Sessions in Calcutta, Mr. Polak, in addressing the meeting announced that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale had made up his mind to go to South Africa, to see personally how matters stood in connection with her grievances of the Indians in South Africa. The announcement was enthusiastically received and all Indians were eager to know what the results would be.

Mr. Gokhale has now been to South Africa and has returned to India. On Saturday afternoon a public meeting, convened by the Sheriff, and largely attended by the citizens of Bombay was held in the Town Hall in connection with his visit to that Colony. So great was the interest taken by the public in the matter that from half past two o'clock the hall was filled with persons anxious to hear Mr. Gokhale relate his experiences in South Africa, and to accord him a hearty welcome. The number of ladies present was also large and it was found impossible to accommodate all who had come to attend the meeting. Many gentlemen also had to go away (Indian) as there was not even standing room for them.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale arrived at 4 p.m. and was with loud and prolonged cheers. Mr. Ratan Tata and Dr. Mackichan were also loudly cheered as they entered the hall.

The Sheriff (Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas), opened the proceedings by reading the requisition passed convening the meeting. He said he was very glad to have had the opportunity before his term of office expired to welcome in a public meeting like present Mr. Gokhale, who was a very great friend of his. The Sheriff then read two letters of sympathy with the object of the meeting. One was from Mr. Madholkar and the other from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was invited to the chair. He said that he was very glad to welcome the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. Not long ago, he said, he had spoken at length on the South African difficulty. Mr. Gokhale had accomplished his task at a great personal sacrifice. He had gone there to study the question which had raised very important National issues. The problem was complex and thorny, and their labours might not bear fruits in the near future. Though they did not expect the question would be settled immidiately they would thank Mr. Gokhale heartily for the services rendered. If a compromise were to be arrived at, it must be reached in an honourable way. Applause.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Gokhale to address the meeting.

MR. GOKHALE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I cannot tell you how glad I am to be back again in India, and my joy is further intensified by the kind and cordial greeting which this great gathering has extended to me, and the generous terms in which you, Sir, have spoken of my work in South Africa. Your warm welcome, joined to the undoubted satisfaction with which our countrymen in South Africa have regarded the visit, is to me ample reward for such strain as the work imposed on me while it lasted. You probably know what I have publicly stated more than once, that is, that my visit was undertaken in response to an earnest invitation repeatedly pressed on me by our great countrymen there, Mr. Gandhi. When I first made up my mind, however, to pay visit, my idea was to go about the country as quietly as possible, to visit all important Indian centres, to collect such facts as I could concerning the treatment to which our countrymen were subjected to there and on my return to India to lay these facts before the Government and the people of this country in the hope of stimulating thereby greater exertions on this side in support of the Indian cause in South Africa. And it was not till I actually landed at Cape Town and saw the elaborate progamme which had been drawn up for me that I realised what work was expected of me by my countrymen there. Again, it was no part of my first plan to seek to approach the authorities in South Africa directly with a statement of Indian grievances. That suggestion was first made to me by the authorities in London. I think I am committing no indiscretion when I state that it was Lord Crewe and Mr. Harcourt who strongly suggested to me the extreme desirability of my using seeking an opportunity to discuss the Indian question personally with the ministers in South Africa. My answer to them at that time, however, was of a tentative nature. I said that he should be glad to act on the suggestion if I found it possible to do so consistently with my self respect. If I was subjected to serious indignities in South Africa, as I had fully apprehended I might be, then I said that I should not care to thrust myself on the ministers. When, however, I reached Cape Town and actually saw how anxious the Union Government was to treat me with every consideration and how arrangements had already been made for my meeting not only my own countrymen at all important centres, but also members of the European community at these centres, the only thing left to me was to enter whole-heartedly into the spirit of the arrangements and utilize to the full the opportunities placed within my reach. To have done anything also in these circumstances would have been to betray the cause which I had gone there to serve and to show myself unworthy of the confidence which my countrymen there had chosen to repose in me.

THE TOUR IN THE UNION.

Mr. Gokhale then described how his four weeks in South Africa were spent in visiting important Indian centres, meeting not only thousands of Indian residents in that country, but also a large number of Europeans, many of them men of note, addressing meeting sometimes composed exclusively of Indian sometimes of Europeans, but more often mixed gatherings of both Europeans and Indians and discussing the several phases of the question in interviews and at conferences with leading men of all shades of opinion, and representing various interests. He was already fairly familiar with the Indian side of the question and it did not take him long after his arrival at Cape Town to acquire a firm grasp of the facts of the case so far as the Indians were concerned. And the access that he was enabled to have to the European community gave him exceptional opportunities to acquaint himself with the feelings and opinions of different sections of the European community.

After examining the whole question from every point of view, Mr. Gokhale met the Ministers-General Botha, General Smuts and Mr. Fischer. On 14th November at Pretoria in a long interview lasting for two hours, when they went over the whole ground point by point and there was a full and frank interchange of views, the Ministers promising a careful consideration of the case submitted to them and they on their side explaining what they considered to be the special difficulties of the position. On the following day Mr. Gokhale had an opportunity of laying the whole matter before the Governor-General, H. E. Lord Gladstone, and then he left South Africa, feeling satisfied in his own mind that he had done all that he was capable of and bringing away with liveliest recollections of the wealth of affection lavished on him by his countrymen here of the extreme kindness with which the European community had treated him and of the great consideration and courtesy shown to him by the Union Government.

Proceeding, Mr. Gokhale said:—"Before I attempt to give you an idea of the state of things as I found it there I should like to make one or two observations of a somewhat personal character. The first is about the extreme difficulty of my position in South Africa. Never before in all my life, I assure you, had I to walk on such difficult and delicate ground, nor did I ever feel so oppressed with a sense of responsibility as during my four weeks in South Africa. Even the special courtesy and consideration shown me by the Union Government, while it undoubtedly facilitated my work, added in a way to my difficulties, for while one section of the European community the extreme anti-Indian section was resentful that such consideration should have shown to me, those who represented the European mind, though satisfied at heart that the right thing had been done, were nervous as to whether undue advantage might not be taken of the position to put a forced interpretation on what had been done. On the Indian side, on the other hand the feeling in the matter was one of rather excessive jubilation. In such circumstances a thoughtless act or even an unguarded expression, not only on my part but on the part of any one of our countrymen there,—and they were meeting me daily in most enthusiastic demonstrations—might have resulted in serious unpleasantness and embarrassment all round inflicting in an injury on the cause difficult soon to remedy. Throughout my four weeks, the dread of this possibility never left me for a moment and constantly weighed me down and I thank God here to-day speaking in your midst, as I did at Pretoria on the occasion of my last speech in South Africa, that no untoward incident marred the smooth progress of my visit and that even if no actual good results from my labours there, at any rate I am happy to feel that I have done no harm.

MR. GANDHI.

My second observation will be about my dear and illustrious friend, Mr. Gandhi. From the moment I landed at Cape Town to the moment I left South Africa, and even afterwards during nearly the whole of my visit to East Africa, Mr. Gandhi was with me and we were together nearly every moment of our waking hours. He had taken upon himself the duties of my private secretary, but he was in reality my guide, philosopher and friend. I do not wish to speak on this occasion of the devoted love with which he surrounded me, but I feel it to be my duty to pay a brief, though altogether inadequate, tribute to the great work he has done for India in South Africa. Ladies and Gentlemen, only those who have come in personal contact with Mr. Gandhi as he is now can realize the wonderful personality of the man. He is without doubt made of the stuff of which heroes are made. Nay, more, He has in him the marvellous spiritual power to turn ordinary men around him into heroes and martyrs.

During the recent passive resistence—struggle in the Transvaal—would you believe it?—twenty-seven hundred sentences of imprisonment were borne by our countrymen there under Mr. Gandhi's guidance to uphold the honour of their countrymen. Some of the men among them were very substantial persons. Some were small traders, but the bulk of them were poor humble individuals, hawkers, working men and so forth, men without education, men not accustomed in their life to think or talk of their country. And yet these men braved the horrors of gaol-life in the Transvaal, and some of them braved them again and again rather than submit to degrading legislation directed against their countrymen. Many homes were broken in the course of that struggle, many families dispersed, some men at one time wealthy lost their all and became paupers, women and children endured untold hardships. But they were touched by Mr. Gandhi's spirit and that had wrought the transformation, thus illustrating the great power which the spirit of men exercise over human minds and even over physical surroundings. In all my life I have known only two men who have affected me spiritually in the manner that Mr. Gandhi does,—our great patriarch, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, and my late master, Mr. Ranade—men before whom not only are we ashamed of doing anything unworthy, but in whose presence our very minds are afraid of thinking anything that is unworthy.

The Indian cause in South Africa has really been built up by Mr. Gandhi. Without self and without stain he has fought his great fight for his country during a period now of twenty years, and India owes an immense debt of gratitude to him. He has sacrificed himself utterly in the service of the cause. He had a splendid practice at the bar, making as much as five to six thousand pounds a year, which is considered to be a very good income for a lawyer in South Africa. But he has given all that up and he lives now on £3, a month like the poorest men in street. One most striking fact about him is that though he has waged this great struggle so ceaselessly, his mind is absolutely free from all bitterness against Europeans. And in my tour nothing warmed my heart more than to see the universal esteem in which the Europeans community in South Africa holds Mr. Gandhi. At every gathering leading Europeans, when they come to know that Mr. Gandhi was there would immediately gather round him anxious to shake hands with him, making it quite clear that though they fought him hard and tried to crush him in the course of the struggle, they honoured him as a man. To my mind Mr. Gandhi's leadership of the Indian cause in South Africa is the greatest asset of that cause and it was an inestimable privilege to me that he was with me throughout my tour to pilot me safely through my difficulties."

POSITION OF THE INDIANS.

Proceeding to describe the position of the Indians in South Africa, Mr. Gokhale said that the Union of South Africa, consisted of four provinces, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and Orangia, and in the whole Union there was a total Indian population of about a hundred and fifty thousand persons of that roughly speaking, about a hundred and twenty thousand were in Natal about twenty thousand were in the Cape and about ten thousand were in the Transvaal. In Orangia, there were hardly any Indians the total number not exceeding a hundred as some years ago the Boer Government of that time forcibly expelled from the republic all Indians except such as were their domestic servants. Four-fifths of the entire Indian population in South Africa represented indentured labourers, ex-indentured labourers and their descendants. The remaining were free persons who had gone there at their own expense in the wake of the indentured labourers. One peculiarity of the position, which the meeting had to realize was that there was no educated class among the Indians in South Africa, similar to the educated class of this country the men who followed what were called, learned or liberal professions being so few as to be counted on one's fingures. The bulk of the people were either tradesmen or working men and a few were domestic servants. The traders were most of them petty traders, though some were fairly substantial. Speaking roughly there were about two thousand traders and five to six thousand hawkers in each one of the three provinces mentioned. Of the working men a lage proportion were still serving their indentures, while the rest were ex-indentured labourers or their descendants. In the Cape, Indians could acquire both the municipal and the political franchise. In Natal they had the municipal franchise but not the political and in the two Dutch provinces they were rigourously excluded from both the municipal and the political franchises. The present Imigration law was different for the different provinces. In Cape Colony and Natal, Indians could enter only by passing a test in a European language and the average number of such imigrants for the last few years was between 40 and 50 for two provinces together a surprisingly small number. In the Transvaal and Orangia, new Indians were at present prohibited altogether from entering.

THEIR DISABILITIES.

The traders' and hawker-licences in Cape Colony and Natal had to be renewed every year and the grant of new licences lay in the discretion of local authorities manned almost entirely by the European trade rival of Indian traders. In the Transvaal, on the other hand, licences had to be granted as a matter of course for the mere tender of a licence fee. But there were two laws in force there, known as the Gold Law and the Township Act, the combined effect of which was to make those licences practically worthless. Wherevere an area was declared to be a gold area under those laws, Indians could only reside and trade in special localities, situated as a rule at some distance from the towns. In Cape Colony and Natal, Indians could own land or acquire other immovable property, which they could not do in the Transvaal and Orangia. In addition to these there were several minor disabilities. Including many galling social ones of greater or less severity in the different provinces. Finally there was hardly any provision for the education of Indian children. A few primary schools were to be found here and there mostly maintained by missionary bodies or by the community itself. Throughout South Africa, there was no provision of any kind for the secondary, higher or technical education of Indian children. When the speaker arrived in South Africa, and took a broad survey of the Indian position as he found it, he confessed his heart for a time sank with in him

The position in many ways was truly pitiable and heart-rending.

It was well-known that the lot of their countrymen in the Transvaal hard as it was in the days of the Boer Republic, had grown far harder since it became a British province. But it was not so well-known that in Natal and even in the Cape Town, the situation had been steadily getting worse since the union, the harsh anti-Indian Transvaal feeling spirit gradually infecting the whole union. Mr. Gokhale found on his arrival that almost every section of the Indian Community throughout South Africa was filled with a serious dread about its future, a feeling of insecurity, harrassment and oppression prevailing generally such as was bound to demoralize any community. A large proportion of the European population was evidently determined to make things so intolerable for the Indians there that they should of their own accord get out of the country. Not only were some of the laws under which they lived harsh and unjust, but even the administration of other laws, which in themselves were neither harsh nor unjust, was so oppressive as to drive the community well nigh to despair. Thus the Imigration Law in regard to old Indian settlers in the Cape and Natal was being so worked as to fill every one with the fear that if left the country temporarily on a visit to India or elsewhere, he might have difficulty in getting back. About the same time as Mr. Gokhale's arrival at Cape Town, a case occurred there illustrating what he was saying. An present Jan Indian settler in that province wishing to be temporarily absent from the country had to take out a permit with him, specifying the period within which he should return. And an Indian trader who had thus left with an year's permit on a visit to India, leaving his business in charge of his wife and children, returned one day late, owing to his steamer having been held up four days on the way by a storm. If the steamer had run according to schedule time, he would have arrived at Cape Town 3 days before the expiry of his permit. And yet on a technical ground that he had not returned within the specified time, he was turned back, his business ruined and his wife and children put under the necessity of leaving the country. Similarly in Natal old settlers were provided with domiciled certificates which were supposed to give them the right of going out of the country and coming back whenever they liked, the only provision being that the imigration officer should satisfy himself about the genuineness of the certificates. In exercise of that power even holders of certificates 15 or 16 years old, well known persons were being cross-examined, on their return to Natal after temporary absence, as to minute details of where they lived, what they did when they first arrived and so forth. And the smallest decrepency between the answers unwarily given by the men and the actual recorded facts was deemed sufficient to justify the rejection of the certificates, compelling the holders to return to India absolutely ruined men. Now the speaker would put it to his European friend on the platform how many of them, if they were suddenly asked all sorts of questions as to when they first came into this country, where they lived, what they did and so on would be able to answer such question without making any mistake.

TRADING LICENCES.

Again, the question of trading and hawking licenses was agitating the Indian mind gravely throughout Cape Colony and Natal. Both provinces had now clearly entered on a policy of granting no new licences to Indians as far as posible and of steadily extinguishing all existing licenses as opportunities offered themselves. As those licenses were renewable every year, a feeling of the utmost uncertainty as to what would happen to his license when the time for a renewal came filled the mind of every Indian trader. Business men in Bombay would have no difficulty in understanding how ruinous must be the consequences of such a state of things and how such constant anxiety about the future must paralize and finally destroy all business enterprize among persons affected. In the Transvaal the steady extension of the gold area condemning Indian traders to trade and reside only in locations was in itself a frightful hardship. But some local authorities were carrying the policy of relentless oppression still further by breaking up old locations if Indians were found to be doing business successfully in them and ordering them to remove to fresh locations even more disadvantageously situated.

The speaker had personally visited several locations and he could only say that the whole policy involved in them deserved to be denounced in the strongest terms. They would thus see how gravely disturbed and anxious the mind of the Indian trading community in South Africa was. The labouring population in addition to many disabilities laboured under a special grievance of their own which caused them untold suffering i.e., the £3 License Tax. The speaker had no hesitation in saying that a more cruel impost it was impossible to conceive. Under it all ex-indentured Indians in Natal who completed their indentures after 1901 and their descendents were liable to pay annually £3 each, all males above the age of 16 and females above the age of 13 being so liable. And for non-payment they were sent to jail with hard labour. That under any laws a girl of 13 should have to pay £3, a year to the State and should be liable to be sent to jail with hard labour for non-payment, was a thing too horrible to contemplate. If they took an ordinary family of a father, a mother and two daughters of 13 and 15 with one or two younger children, they would find that the family had to pay £12 a year for the more permission to live in the colony of Natal, and that after the man and the woman had contributed five years' labour to the prosperity of the Colony under a system of indentures. Now the average monthly wages of the man might be taken at about 25 shillings and the woman with her two daughters after looking after the household might earn about 15 shillings a month among them, a total income of about £2 a month. Out of that sum £1 or full one-half had to be given as that miserable License Tax. After that there was rent to pay and the cost of food and clothing and all ordinary takes common to the general community. Need anybody wonder that a prominent member of the Natal Legislation had declared openly two years ago that the impost broke up families, drove men into paths on crime and women into lives ofshame.

One of the most harrowing sights at which Mr. Gokhale had to be present was a meeting in Durban of those who were liable to pay the £3 Tax About 5,000 persons were present. As man after man and woman after woman came forward and narrated his or her suffering due to the Tax, it was impossible not to feel overwhelmed by feelings of indignation, pity and sorrow. One old woman of 65 was there who had been to jail 6 times for inability to pay the tax and Mr. Gokhale could not recall the case even after that interval without emotion. As things stood, unless a fairly satisfactorily settlement was soon arrived at it would not take many years for the Indian community of South Africa to be practically harrassed out of the country after undergoing great suffering and losses.

THE EUROPEAN STANDPOINT.

That was the position of the Indian community as he found it. He wanted next to describe to them briefly the position of the European community. It was necessary to understand that position clearly to understand their interests, their difficulties, their views and their sentiments and even their prejudices. They were a handful of people—only about a million and a quarter in all—in the midst of a vast indigenous population at a totally different grade of civilisation. And the contact between the two races had already created grave problems. Social political economic and moral which were already filling the European mind in that sub-continent with uneasiness, misgivings and even dread. And they found in the midst of their difficulties and complicated situation a 3rd element introduced, belonging to another civilisation and representing other modes of life and thought. It was true that the present number of Indians in South Africa was only a lakh and a half against 12 1-2 lakhs of Europeans. But the Europeans felt that there were 300 millions of people in India and if Indians continued to come freely into South Africa, there was nothing to prevent several millions from going there and swamping the European community and practically making the country another India. The fear was based on an absolutely misapprehension, but it was there, deep and strong and general and no useful purpose would be served by shutting one's eyes to it.

In addition to this, there was first the tremendous color prejudice which existed in that land a prejudice felt even more by the Dutch than by the English, and secondly the dread of Indian competition on the part of small European traders, who felt that they could not hold their own against their Indian rivals in a fair field, owing to the Indians' less expensive scale of living. The combined result of all these three causes was the present harsh and oppressive policy towards Indians a policy plainly directed to make the lot of the Indians in that country so hard as practically to compel them to leave the country or, if remain they must, to remain there as a cervile, degraded and depressed community.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

Such was the position, grave, anxious and extreemly difficult. What was to be the way out of it? So long as the European mind in South Africa was dominated by the fear of a serious influx of Indians swamping the Europeans, so long there was no chance of securing leave alone absolute equality even a reasonably just and human treatment for our countrymen such as would enable them to live in peace and security and steadily advance to the position of a worthy element in a self governing community. Even the best friends of Indians among the Europeans in South Africa and there was a small section that could be thus described were convinced that unless the fear of being swamped was being removed from the European mind, they were powerless to urge with any effect, the plea of juster and more humane treatment for the Indian community. Another section, a larger section, that had he sense of fairness to feel heartily ashamed of the present policy pursued towards the India, would also then, but not till then, sympathise with the struggle of the Indians against their present treatment. The Indian community of South Africa itself also clearly felt the necessity of removing that fear, groundless more or less though it was, in view of the fact that the average number of free imigrants during the last few years had been only between 40 to 50 a number however, which the ordinary European there did not accept and could not be pursuaded to accept as correct. For some time past, therefore, the policy of our countrymen in South Africa under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi was while insisting on maintaining in tact our theoretical rights as equal subjects of the Empire in the legislation of the country, to strive for such a modification in practice of the present policy of injustice and oppression as would enable the community to live and prosper in peace and security and steadily advance in status and importance in that land. And even the briefest visit that one could pay to South Africa would satisfy one that that was the only wise, sound practical, statesmanlike course for the Indians to adopt in existing circumstances.

It was in accordance with that course that in the compromise which was arrived at between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts last year, under which the passive resistence movement was suspended, the Union Government agreed not to make any legislative differentiation against Indians in the proposed new Emigration law. Mr. Gokhale on his side agreed that in practice the discretion vested in the executive administering the law might be exercised by the administration as it thought reasonable, subject to a minimum number of Indians being admitted every year to supply the higher needs of the community and replace its wear and tear in cetain directions. That minimum was six Indians for the Transvaal where under the existing law no Indian whatever was admitted. For the whole Union a minimum now asked was forty, which was the present number of free immigrants annually on an average of seven years. The essence of the compromise was that by removing legislative indequality the theoretical rights of the Indians as subjects of the Empire should be maintained, while by agreeing to a limitation of new immigrants to the present average number, the fear of an indiscriminate influx which haunted the European mind should be removed. Once that was done, the Indians there could struggle far more effectively than at present for a juster, more equal and more humane treatment in other respects.

MR. GOKHALE'S LINE OF ACTION.

Mr. Gokhale's own work in South Africa had been done on those lines. He did not ask for an inch either more or less than what the Indian Community there had been asking. His one advantage was that he was enabled to have access to the European community as no other Indian had it beforehand and he was thus enabled to address his appeal for justice and humanity to the very heart and conscience of the European community, speaking to its members face to face. On his return to India the previous day Mr. Gokhale was astonished to learn that the view was expressed in some quarters that the line taken by him in South Africa was wrong, that he should have stood out there for the open door in practice and nothing less and that the surrender of India's rights in the matter already made by Mr. Gandhi had been confirmed by him. All he would say in regard to that criticism was that those who passed it did not show any real grasp of the problem in South Africa. The supreme question of the Indian community there was not to urge a policy of the open door for more Indians to come there, but to secure such an amelioration of the conditions under which they live that their lot might become more bearable and they might have opportunities of growing into an important part of a self-governing community. And he was heartily cordially and sincerely congratulate Mr. Gokhale on the apparent success of his endeavours to bring about, as the resolution so very well states, a satisfactory solution of problems connected with the position of Indians in South Africa as subjects of the British Crown and as citizens of the British Empire.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the resolution, said that the feelings of the European community had been rightly depicted by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, and they should accept his sound advice and help their brothers in South Africa to solve the problem honourably. They were all deeply thankful to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale for what he had done.

Mr. H. A. Wadia, in supporting the resolution, said that they had come there to learn from Mr. Gokhale's lips what should be done in the South African question, and he had addressed his speech to every Indian mind which had the power of thought. It might be said by some that they had not sent Mr. Gokhale with a mandate, but, if the Indians were asked to send a representative to South Africa they would select none but Mr. Gokhale (cheers) to represent them. United resolve and united action were necessary in the matter. They should all think over the advice Mr. Gokhale had given. They owed a duty to the poor, suffering Indians in South Africa. They should deal with practical politics and give up idealism. They must try to secure the comfort and independence of the 150,000 Indians in South Africa. (Cheers).

Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobhani supported the resolution, and said that Mr. Gokhale had given golden advice and they should all follow it.

The resolution was carried enthusiastically.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, in proposing a vote of thanks, the Sheriff, said that the meeting was the most important of the five the present Sheriff had called.

Dr. Stanley Reed, in a few words, seconded the proposition. The shrievalty of the present incumbent was coming to a close, he said, and they knew well how ably he had discharged his duties.

The sheriff briefly acknowledged the compliment.

In moving a vote of thanks to the chair, Dr. Mackichan said the meeting was a great one. He gave high praise to the speaker of the day, eulogising his tolerance and intelligence.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded the motion, which was carried.

The meeting then dispersed with three cheers for the Hon. Mr. Gokhale.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Semiramis."—Dec. 16.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Asiatic Lloyd's s.s. "Semiramis," to-day from the Victoria Dock, No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed, No. 8, at 12-30 p.m. Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 10-30 a.m. sharp :—

Alexiadis, Mr. G.
Bethell, Lieut. H. K.
Chambers, Mr. G. J.
Dawe, Lt. T. R.
Harding, Dr. T.
Hill, Revd. C. B.
Johnstone, Master.
Johnstone, Miss.
Kallooram, Mrs.; 2 children and infant.
Kallooram, Master.
Lorch, Col. E. von
Matson, Mr. W. C.
Schwaiger, Mr. J.
Sanjana, Mr. S. S.
Sousa Machado, Dr. and Mrs., 6 children and infant.
Thatcher, Mrs. T. J. B., and 2 children.
Tickell, Mr. and Mrs.
Zunzer, Mr. J.

THE Secretary of the Karachi Port Trust has been granted permission to examine the records of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, in order to obtain information for the history which he is preparing, of the Port of Karachi, to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Karachi Port Trust.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

Distribution of Prizes by Lady Lamb.

HON. MR. LAMB'S SPEECH.

The annual meeting and prize-distribution of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society took place at Mahim on Saturday. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb presided, and Lady Lamb gave away the prizes to the successful pupils.

The first part of the programme was a well-selected programme of patriotic songs and hymns which was gone through, and was much appreciated by all the ladies and gentlemen present, after which Mr. Inglis, the secretary of the Institute, read the sixty-seventh annual report which was unanimously adopted. The report stated that the year 1912 closed with 52 children in residence—32 boys and 20 girls. There were besides 15 day scholars—9 boys and 6 girls. The school was inspected in December by the Inspector of European schools and recommended for the usual fixed grant and a supplementary grant. The Rev. J. Cameron, Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, examined the children in scripture knowledge and reported that the result of his examination was most satisfactory. Robert George and Dorcas Muir passed the Junior Cambridge examination held in December 1911. The children spent the hot weather in Matheran as usual, and the annual sports were again organised there. The committee desire to thank Major C. C. Murison, I. M. S., Superintendent of Matheran, and the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the games and contributed so liberally to the prize fund. A balance of Rs. 401-10-9 remained over after all the expenses for the sports had been met, and was credited to the work and recreation fund. The committee have again to thank the donors of special prizes.

During the year under review Mr. W. M. Bell and the Rev. A. S. Crichton resigned membership of the committee on leaving India. Minutes were recorded expressing the committee's regret at the departure of these two gentlemen and their gratitude for their helpful services. The committee also recorded their deep regret on the deaths of Mr. William Birkett and Mr. Allan L. S. Roberts. The latter had been honorary treasurer of the society for 18 months. During the year there were epidemics of measles and whooping cough among the children, and the school had to be closed. There were, however, no bad after-effects.

The Committee have sanctioned the expenditure of a considerable sum in the current year in repairs to the Orphanage building and trust that supporters will bear this in mind when contributing for the coming year. The committee have to thank Dr. D. A. De Monte for his kind services in cases of sickness, and to place on record their satisfaction with the work of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the Superintendent and Lady Superintendent. In conclusion, the committee acknowledge with pleasure the generous support given to the Orphanage not only in Bombay and in this presidency but throughout the whole of India, Ceylon, Aden and East Africa.

The Hon. Mr. Lamb then, addressing the meeting said :—" It is a good long while since I first made the acquaintance of the Scottish Orphanage at their sports in Matheran. That was in the years 1893 to 1895, when my wife's father was Superintendent of the Hill and I was Collector of Kolaba, and while I have never been able to visit Matheran since those days, I learn from the report that the annual exodus of the school to that hill station continues to be the custom—and a very good custom too—and that the sports on Olympia (so the scene of them used at least to be called), these children's Olympic games are still a feature of your school year. They were and doubtless are still, one of the events of the Matheran season, and I am very glad to read that this year as of old the sports were liberally supported and afforded a goodly balance for the benefit of the work and recreation fund."

In referring to the epidemics of measles and whooping cough, the speaker said :—"Your committee refer somewhat pointedly to the need for suitable provision for the treatment of infectious diseases. This is a question which has been engaging the attention of Government for some years past, and it is only recently that a definite conclusion has been arrived at as regards the course which should be adopted. I may explain that measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases, and the provision of public medical relief within the island of Bombay, rest by law, subject to certain limitations laid down in the Act, with the Municipal Corporation, and not with the Government of Bombay. When therefore, Government take up a matter relating to epidemic diseases, or to public medical relief, they cannot do more than, after careful examination of the question, address the Corporation with their matured opinion, and make proposals, indicating what they think is best to be done, and what degree of assistance they consider that Government re venues should give to the Corporation in carrying out the duty laid on it by law. That is what we have done, and as yet the Corporation has not signified to us its views on our proposals. We know only that that body is giving them its earnest attention. Let us hope that this will soon materialize in some effective action. We, on the Government side, are quite ready to do our part."

Touching the scholastic efficiency of the school, Mr. Lamb observed that it would be fair to judge by the inspection notes of a year when work had been so much interfered with by sickness, and to a less extent by Imperial holidays. Notwithstanding those drawbacks, there were not more than half a dozen points on which the Inspector's notes indicate any falling off from the high standard of last year. In any case the troubles had in no way weakened the excellent terms which the Inspector last year noted as existing between the teachers and the taught.

That was an ideal state of things, and, turning to the children, the chairman said: " I trust all you children realize what it means to you. It means, not only that you are offered as good instruction as can be provided, but also that you are given the opportunity of forming character with which to face the world, and it is for you to make the very best use of your opportunity. Boys and girls, learn your three R's, and all that comes with and after them, and not less, but more, study to develop the three C's—Conscience to know the right. Courage to do the right, and Courtesy, or, if you prefer it, Charity in the Pauline sense, to all men.

Lady Lamb then gave away the prizes. Rev. Scott proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, which was carried with acclamation.

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

Distribution of Prizes by Indore's Chief.

Last evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, his Highness the Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar of Indore distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Society for the Promotion of Education amongst the masses.

Amongst those present were:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Professor N. G. Velinkar, Rao Bahadur D. P. Wagle, Dre. J. G. Rele, Dhalgakar Javoli and Messrs. V. G. Dalvi, and Damoder Sukhadwala.

Letters were read from H. E. the Governor and others, regretting their inability to attend.

The meeting condoled with the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the sad loss he had sustained by the death of his sister. Touching references to the deceased lady were also made by the Maharaja.

A programme of songs and dialogues followed, after which his Highness rose to speak. In the course of a telling speech, the Maharaja said that much had been heard lately about the growth of an Indian national spirit, but this would never be until those who were in a position to help stepped beyond the narrow limits of family and caste circles to assist the less fortunate to better their lives and become thinking men and women. He said "and women" advisedly, for it was here that India was so immeasurably behind Europe, and he was delighted to see that the society did not neglect female education. Without the raising of masses those things which told in the race of life would come slowly and painfully, or not at all. At Indore a committee was sitting to decide on a comprehsnsive scheme of education.

Prof. N. G. Velinkar moved a vote of thanks to his Highness in a few well-chosen words.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Altered Conditions in the Ex-Capital.

TAKING THE SALUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The announcement made in Volunteer orders of last Friday, that there would be no proclamation parade on January 1st, owing to his Excellency the Governor of Bengal being absent from Calcutta on that date, requires an explanation to remove any misapprehension that his Excellency is responsible for the abandonment, or that his presence is obligatory at the parade.

In previous years the parade has on all occasions been attended by his Excellency the Viceroy, but he has been present in the exercise of his military, not of his civil, function, as the direct representative of the King, and as head of the military forces of the Indian Empire. He has been present to take the salute of the troops for the King-Emperor. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has no such duty to perform. At the Presidency cities of Bombay and Madras, the Governors do not take the salute, nor do they attend. In Calcutta these precedents will be followed, and the senior military officer will attend to take the salute should the parade take place.

The General Officer Commanding is not in Calcutta at present, but he will return on Sunday afternoon, and will then have any opportunity to examine the misapprehension which has apparently arisen, and to set at rest any misconception that might arise owing to the wording of the announcement. Whether the proclamation parade will be held or not will await his decision.

MR. BANDMANN SUED.

Actress Claims Damages for Wrongful Dismissal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

A plaint was filed in the High Court, yesterday, by Miss Georgina Major, better known as Georgie Corlass, claiming Rs. 18,861 and the costs of the suit from Maurice Bandmann as damages for wrongful dismissal.

The plaint sets forth that Miss Corlass was engaged on or about the 30th March 1912, at Colombo, by Mr. Bandmann, as principal soubrette in light musical comedies, on a salary of £20 weekly, with first-class hotel accommodation and travelling allowances. On the 11th December plaintiff was given notice of dismissal, on the ground that she considered herself unequal to play the part of Ilka in the musical comedy, "Night Birds."

BOMBAY INQUEST.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

In connection with the suspicious death of the Mahar woman whose body was found on the footpath near the Cathedral Girls' High School on Bastion-road, the police have ascertained that the deceased was not the victim of foul play. Inspr. Chapman, at about midnight on Friday, took one Bhagoo Govind, a butler, employed at Queen's mansions, to the Morgue, when the latter identified the body as that of his cousin, Jaya Arjun, who, he said, had died suddenly in his room on Thursday night. Seized with fear, he had placed her body on the footpath.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest, at which it was found that the deceased was an ayah who had been unemployed for some time past. She was also a Muralee (a woman dedicated to the god Khandoba). She went to Bhagoo Govind's house in the course of seeking employment the day before yesterday, when she was all right. At 10 p.m., however, she started vomitting and growing worse, and died at 2-15 a.m., the next day. Witness thereupon asked the chief hamal of the place what he should do —and the latter advised him to remove the body, which witness did, to the footpath. At about 9 a.m. the police were on the spot looking at the dead body and witness was told by his sister not to go near it. Witness was afraid. At about midnight, the police, as stated, visited witness and showed him the body, which he identified. The deceased, while sick, had complained of pains in the stomach, but witness suspected foul play.

Saibai, a sister of the first witness, corroborated his statements.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who had made a post-mortem examination of the body, said the lungs were full of water, and death was due to oedema of the lungs. That condition might be caused by swallowing fluid, as water in drowning, or vomitted fluid. There were no marks of violence. The state of the intestines were such as might have excited vomitting.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of death from accidental causes.

BOILER-MAKER'S DEATH.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Latty, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue touching the death of Rukhmaji Balaji (40) a boiler-maker in the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway.

The deceased was engaged with others in demolishing the roof of an iron rack, when three bays collapsed and he was jammed in the wreckage. He was extricated and conveyed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where his left leg was amputated under chloroform. He had sustained other injuries and died the next day.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE IN A BOMBAY STABLE.

As briefly reported in our issue of Saturday, the fire which broke out in a hack victoria stable at Bhendi-bazaar on Friday night last resulted in the death of fourteen horses and considerable damage to property. The total damage caused is estimated at Rs. 60,000. The fire was first discovered in the third stall of the south row, and some people who were there started at once to free the horses, of which there were about two hundred in the stable when the outbreak occurred. A considerable quantity of hay was stored on the premises, and much of it scattered about, which aided the flames in their spread.

There was a general stampede of the horses that were let loose, and many of them strayed as far as Dadar.

The first engine to arrive was the one from Babula Tank-road sation, under Mr. Whiting. The steamers from Mandvi, Byculla, Bhuleshwar, Gowalia Tank-road and Haines-road, followed in quick succession, and got to work under the direction of Mr. Greenop. Fortunately at the time of the fire, the water-supply was copious, and all the engines were able to work. They played heavily on the flames, which had, by this time, extended to the fifth stall in the row. The fire-brigade and the police rendered every assistance in rescuing the horses. The fire was brought under control in about three-quarters of an hour, when the place presented a dreadful picture of ruin. Burnt carcases were found in the stables in a condition which made it impossible to say whether they were horses or any other animal. One horse, severely burnt, was found to be still alive, and was sent to the Bai Sakarbai Petit Veterinary Hospital at Parel.

Shortly after daybreak, the victoria drivers began to get the horses together. The animals appeared tired out and were brought back to their boxes.

The stable belongs to Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, who had given a contract for collecting rents to one Karsondas Govindji. The latter had let them to the victoria drivers. Including the value of the horses, the hay and gram, and the chattals of the dwellers in the stable, the damage may be computed at Rs. 60,000.

The cause of the outbreak has not been ascertained, but is believed to be due to careless "bidee" smoking.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 5.)

Brigadier Blion was quickly placed under arrest in spite of his protests that the telegram received by him was for a general mobilisation, and that he was only performing his strict duty in calling out the reservists. How the error occurred has not yet been explained. The Ministry for war issued a communique, to the effect that the rumour of a general mobilisation in the eastern military district was due to a mistake on the part of a gendarmery officer, and that not a single reservist received the order to mobiliser either there or anywhere else. Something like the same scare seems to have begun at Belfort, where the authorities, as is done every year at this time, were carrying out mobilisation exercises of the Twenty-eighth Infantry Brigade. This is done merely to enable the headquarters staff to judge how far the young soldiers have advanced in training, and it bears no resemblance to a mobilisation of reservists. The way in which the reservists of the Arracourt district turned out to a man in the middleof the night and proceeded to their appointed places is high testimony to the efficiency of the mobilisation sytem and the military readiness of the population.

GERMAN BUDGET ITEMS.

The statement of the Estimates for the coming year which the official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" published last week, continues to supply food for the discussions of the day, although the experts in finance have so far reserved their opinion concerning it. One or two peculiarities remain beyond those already dealt with in these columns. In the first place the increased expenditure on the army is explained by a list of several new schemes projected for next year. The most important item here is the creation of 93 companies of machines guns. There is also provision for a new regiment of cavalry of the third class (in Germany the cavalry and infantry regiments are of three classes), for eleven searchlight wagons, a new railway battalion, and four motor-wagon companies of five battalions each, an artillery depot at Altona, new regiment of infantry (third class) in Saxony and Wirtemberg, and a new regiment of foot artillery in Saxony. In addition, 31 batteries of field artillery are to be raised from the third to the second degree, and twelve batteries are to be raised from the second to the first.

Some curious items are to be found under the explanatory notes referring to the Department of the Interior. Here a list of the "sundries" is provided. They are as varied as the tail-end of the catalogue of any country auction. The paragraph runs :—"For the continuation and completion of the Grimm dictionary; for the publication of the Greek translation of the Old Testament that is known at the Septuagint : for the preparation and publication of the results of deep sea and Polar exploration; for the pursuance of the researches concerning the Protozos ; for the Institute for the History of Art at Florence ; for the expert examination and excavation of a Roman wall at Lines; for the support of the Drachen station for aerial research on Lake Constance ; for combating typhus fever and tuberculosis for the combating of infantile mortality and for research connected with diseases of the horse; for the investigation of blight in plants ; for experiments in the North Sea in the interests of the fisheries; and for the training of cabin boys and young sailors.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE programme this week is in strong rivalry for first place with the best of its predecessors, and is regarded by some as first amongst its equal. "Father" is a marvellous production in moving picture photograpy, and must have involved a considerable expenditure of money, as well as of thought and time, in carrying out the details of a powerful drama, supported by enthralling tragedy. There is an obvious absence of fake in the representation of a burning mansion, which forms the "piece de resistance" of the setting. The reality of this fire scene is established by the fact that the tongues of flame consume the furniture and hangings of the expensively furnished rooms in the building, while the beautiful marble staircase is seen to gradually tumble down piece by piece, thus imperilling the exit to safety of the occupants, until finally the owner is rescued by the man that he had ruined. The floor gives way under them and the rescuer is seen clinging by one hand to a beam, supporting the rescued with the other, and there they hang until a sheet of canvas is held under them, into which they drop. The picture is greeted with ringing applause. The leading part is played by Ernesto Zacconi, the Henry Irving of the Italian stage, and a tragedian of the highest order, to witness whose acting is in itself a special advantage. In "The Artist," and "the Brain Specialist" Harry Furniss, the great caricaturist, is seen "in propria persona," and one is afforded the opportunity of seeing his skill in drawing a sketch and in mutilating two others, beyond recognition, by a single stroke of the brush —a sight that few have witnessed except in this film. The "Three Noels" give a variety turn in acrobatics, quite out of the ordinary; and the popular Max Linder scores another success in his comic impersonations; while the Animated Gazette maintains its reputation in taking the audience to the scene of the latest European events.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

Good audiences were present on Saturday and Sunday, at both the day and night performances, and the splendid and up-to-date programmes were received with enthusiasm. The trained zebra came in for a large share of attention owing to his refusal to be ridden by strangers. Quite a few well known Europeans had made their minds up to have a ride, but the rough time an Indian had with the tiger horse, diesuaded them from making the attempt. La Petite Adele's captivating act on the single trapeze, and the wonderful display by the dainty little lady of holding members of the audience in mid-air by her teeth was the subject of great admiration. Ragoul's trained tigers continue to attract those who enjoy the spectacle of man's power over the brute creation. The last week of the present company is advertised, and those who have not yet seen the astounding feats of the various members should not stand upon their order of going, but embrace the few opportunities left. Next week, Borrowsky's world-renowned Royal Russian Circus arrives by the s.s. "Saletta." There are 24 ladies and gentlemen, and a superb stad of 20 trained Russian horses in that show, which includes some very clever equestrians, acrobats and gymnasts. Mr. Willison is to be congratulated in securing this sterling attraction for the forthcoming holidays. Matinees will take place only on Saturdays and Sundays at 4 p.m., when special prices will be charged for children and adults, giving free admission to "Maidania."

H. E. the Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta on the afternoon of the 13th instant, after visiting Murshidabad and Burdwan.

Mr. Alexander McLaurin Monteath, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to be an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ECZEMA A TORTURE
HE DREADED NIGHT

Sleep or Rest Out of the Question. It Was Unbearable. Rash Formed into Blisters. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Thoroughly Cured Him. Also Cured Daughter of Eczema.

"I suffered with eczema for weeks and months. Those who have never suffered with it cannot imagine the feeling, also the dread of the night coming on, as sleep or rest of any kind was out of the question, the torture being both agonizing and unbearable. It would make its appearance in a rash, spreading itself into bright patches, often forming into blisters, at times with most terrible heat as night came on.

"I found it useless to retire to rest, as that was the worst part to encounter. It always then being at its full height. I tried in vain all sorts of so-called remedies which gave no relief, until advised by my daughter to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and following the directions carefully. I must admit the result was most marvelous. They completely cured me and thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, I am as before the old complaint, without spot or blemish. I offer them my heartfelt gratitude for such a speedy recovery. I cannot speak too highly of their merits, and I can vouch for myself and others to whom it has done so much good, for my daughter was also cured of eczema by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Joseph Turner, 40, Lamerton Street, Deptford, London, Eng., July 13, 1911.

No other treatment for eruptions of the skin and scalp does so much or costs so little. A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases and permit rest and sleep when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on care and treatment of the skin will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

Why Suffer ?

HERE'S A REMEDY THAT WILL BANISH RHEUMATISM.

No matter how much pain you are suffering—no matter how long you have suffered—no matter how hopeless you have become, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will bring quick and lasting relief. Applied outwardly it speedily penetrates to the blood vessels—the seat of the ailments—drives away the acids and impurities which cause Rheumatism and restores to you your former health and strength.

Follow the directions faithfully and you'll have every reason to bless the day you tried Little's Oriental Balm.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that :—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 13-7-11 writes that :—Three pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

What's in your cigarette ?

IT'S only right that you should know.

A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.

The special process of manufacture imparts to

"A.G." Cigarette Paper

that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. P. KENNEDY, 35 Marina Lines, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

COAL DISPUTE.

Liquidation Results from Rise in Price.

A CANCELLED CONTRACT.

Manecksha Fardunji Shroff sued the Bombay Company, Ltd., to recover damages for breach of certain coal contracts. The matter was heard by Mr. Justice Macleod in the Bombay High Court.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 20th July 1909, the defendants agreed to sell him 15,000 tons of coal, either of the Bombay Coal Company's stock, or that of the Equitable Company, Dishergarh (Bengal), at Rs. 13 per ton. The contract spread over three years, and delivery was to be made at the rate of 5,000 tons a year. The last clause said that if the New Islam Mills went on short time, or closed down, the buyers would have the option of extending delivery on notice, and any quantity short received in one year would be carried over to the next year. Plaintiff took delivery of 1,900 tons of coal, delivery of 900 tons having been taken in April 1911. As the New Islam Mills closed for some time, and also went on short time, plaintiff took delivery of 1,900 tons only. Of the 1,900 tons, 300 were delivered by defendants to Hormasji Manekji Bhiwadiwalla, who purchased the same at the rate of Rs. 13-4 per ton, 700 tons more were delivered to the same person, and the remaining 900 tons to Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Co., who purchased at the rate of Rs. 13-12. Defendants received payment direct from the purchasers and, though they paid Rs. 75 to plaintiff as the difference between the contract rate and the rate at which plaintiff sold the 300 tons, they did not pay plaintiff the difference in respect of the last two transactions, which were Rs. 175 and Rs. 675, respectively. On 10th May 1911 plaintiff wrote to defendants, inquiring whether they were prepared to settle the contract at Rs. 13-6 per ton. Defendants, in reply, said that the contract had been cancelled. Plaintiff denied the cancellation, or that any intimation had been given to the plaintiff of the alleged cancellation. As the contract was never cancelled by defendants, nor were defendants entitled to cancel the same, plaintiff said it was a breach of the contract, and he claimed damages from defendants for such at the rate of 12 annas per ton, the difference between Rs. 13, the contract rate, and Rs. 13-12, the rate ruling in the market on the 10th of May 1911 for the Equitable Company's Dishergarh coal. He claimed Rs. 9,825 for the contract dated the 20th July 1909, and Rs. 175 and Rs. 675 for the other sales.

Defendants said the suit was not maintainable by plaintiff. The principal in the contract, mentioned in the plaint, was plaintiff's father, Fardunji N. Shroff, who had negotiated and entered into the contract, on his own account, and requested defendants to insert plaintiff's name therein as his nominee. Plaintiff had nothing to do with the contract, nor had defendants any dealings with him. Defendants said that the 900 tons delivered by them to H. M. Bhiwadiwalla, had been so delivered at the request of Fardunji, who had received from defendants the difference between the contract price and the price at which the said 300 tons were sold by Fardunji Shroff to H. M. Bhiwadiwalla.

The transactions in regard to 700 tons with H. M. Bhiwadiwalla, and 900 tons with A. M. Jivanji and Co., were sales by defendants on their own account, and had nothing whatever to do with the agreement in the plaint. Defendants, accordingly—received the purchase money of the said two lots of coal from their buyers on their own account, and not on account of plaintiff or his father. Defendants were not liable to pay any difference to plaintiff. The true facts of the agreement were that Fardunji in June 1909 informed the manager of the defendant's coal department that one of his sons, Jamshed, was on terms of great intimacy with the proprietor of the new Islam Mills, and that, with the assistance of his son, Fardunji hoped to secure all the coal business of the mill from January 1910. In July 1909, Fardunji the defendant's manager again with his son, Jamshed, and stated that the proprietor of the New Islam Mills had definitely promised to take all the coal the mill required from Fardunji by monthly deliveries of 300 to 400 tons. The mill was then being rebuilt, and it was not known when it would be ready to work, but Fardunji said it was expected to be ready about January 1910. Fardunji requested defendant's manager to help him in getting a contract for 15,000 tons. Defendants were not willing to enter into a contract for the supply of so large a quantity of coal to Fardunji, and it was only on his representing that he had a definite promise that the New Islam Mill would take at least 300 to 400 tons monthly from him or his nominee, that defendants agreed to give him a contract for 15,000 tons. It was agreed that the coal, which was mostly supplied to the New Islam Mills, should be supplied by defendants direct to the mill, and the price thereof collected by defendants themselves. The coal was to be supplied at Rs. 12-12 per ton, but Fardunji requested that Rs. 13 should be the price mentioned in the contract. Fardunji requested defendants to enter plaintiff's name in the contract as his nominee, so that Fardunji could act as broker in the sales to the New Islam Mills. Defendants would never have treated with Fardunji in such a large transaction, but for these reasons. Plaintiff attended to sign the contract, but he was never seen again. The New Islam Mills did not, as a matter of fact, go on short time, nor did they close down for a period. They started work on the 14th July 1910, and worked full time till 1st May 1911. The proprietor of the New Islam Mills had never promised Fardunji to use the name of the mill in any shape or form as regards Dishergarh coal. The proprietor did not want to buy Dishergarh coal. Seeing that the mill would not take the coal, defendants informed Fardunji in April 1910 that the contract had been cancelled. In May 1910, Fardunji wanted the contract to be renewed, as a new buyer had been found in Khan Bahadur H. M. Bhiwadiwalla, and defendants agreed. Bhiwadiwalla took a trial delivery of 300 tons at the rate of Rs. 13-4 per ton. Fardunji received the difference in price from defendant. Fardunji was unable to take any more coal, and the defendants cancelled the contract in July 1910 after due notice. Fardunji never again applied for coal and abandoned the contract. In May 1911, the price of coal went up, and Fardunji then pretended that the contract was still in force. Though defendants were not liable, they offered, without prejudice to their rights, to let Fardunji take up the balance of coal on his furnishing security for due performance of the contract. Plaintiff failed to find security. The offer was then withdrawn.

After a long hearing, Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the matter on Saturday. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co., appeared for the defendants, while Mr. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. His Lordship, in dismissing the suit with costs, said that the court was satisfied that defendants had entered into the contract on the understanding that plaintiff was the principal in the agreement. They knew well that Fardunji was not a man of substance, and his only object in entering into the contract was to resell the coal at a profit, and, as there was the assurance that the New Islam Mills would take the coal, then the contract might be fulfilled. It was unfortunate that no written notice had been given by defendants to plaintiff about the cancellation of the contract. When prices went up, plaintiff wanted to take coal again. The 900 tons taken was certainly not part of the contract, 5,000 tons. The plaintiff had taken advantage of the confidence reposed in him by the manager of defendants as an old client to omit to give written notice. Plaintiff, in a most unconscionable way, made heavy claims for damages for breach of the contract, which he had never made the slightest effort to fulfil. If the market had not gone over Rs. 13, the suit would not have been filed. Plaintiff was merely a nominee. The father transacted the whole business after the contract had been entered into. Even if plaintiff was the principal, he acted as the agent, and notice to him was notice to the son. Plaintiff had no excuse not to take delivery. Defendants were entitled to cancel the contract, and did cancel it. Fardunji should not ask for damages as he was rather responsible for the cancellation. This was a suit which should never have been brought, and it was dismissed with costs.

The next suit between the same parties, with similar claims, was also dismissed with costs, though Mr. Wadia, for plaintiff, asked for an adjournment on the ground of the absence of his principal witness owing to illness.

A LAND DISPUTE.

Before the Sub-Judge of Parner, Tikaram Motiram, Marwadi, sued Rakhama-valad Gangaji Mali-Baha Valad Naga Rohokle and Dharam Valad Ginaji Mali (all agriculturists), to recover possession of the plaint lands and costs of the suit, alleging that he was the owner, that they had belonged to Radhu Valad Krishna Ahejhar, that plaintiff had purchased them from Radhu, that plaintiff was in possession, and that, on the 26th March 1907, defendant had forcibly and unrightfully dispossessed him.

The first defendant replied that plaintiff was not the owner of the plaint lands and had never had possession, that the lands belonged to the first defendant, who had let them out to the third defendant for thirty-two years, and only taken them back from him. The first defendant had, as owner and mortgagee, a portion of the lands; plaintiff or Radhu had no connection with them. The dispossession alleged by plaintiff had never taken place; there was no cause for it. The suit was barred by limitation. Defendant No. 1 was not aware of the purchase by plaintiff, and was not bound thereby, and it was fraudulent and void for want of consideration. Plaintiff claimed his ownership over the lands as a purchaser from one Radhu.

The Sub-Judge held that the first defendant was now admittedly in possession, and he must have dispossessed plaintiff, who must be awarded possession of some portion of the lands. Radhu had no right to some of the lands as an owner, and could not sell their ownership to plaintiff, who, therefore, was held to have no right to some portions of the lands. The court awarded plaintiff possession of the plaint land, and the western half of the plaint land against all the defendants, and the costs of the suit to the extent of the proceedings against first defendant only.

The matter came up on appeal to the District Judge of Ahmednagar, who reheard the case himself on several points. The appeal court gave possession of certain more lands to the plaintiff, but as he had caused great confusion and trouble by his inaccurate plaint and documents, he was ordered to pay his own costs and those of the appeal to respondents.

There was a second appeal to the High Court, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar affirmed the decree of the lower appellate court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

ILLEGAL PROCEDURE.

One Amdu Isam complained, on the 2nd September 1912, that Safu and Umrao had been cruelly beaten by the police, and forced to confess in a case of theft. The complaint was forwarded by the Assistant Mahudda of Kaira to the Superintendent of Police, who directed a sub-inspector of police to enquire into the matter.

The accused in the theft case were sent up and convicted, but, on appeal, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad held that the statements of the informer were malicious exaggerations, and he dismissed the appeal of the accused. Amdu Isam, the informer, was then charged with making a false complaint, with intent to injure, and was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Amdu Isam appealed against this to the High Court, and Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the case.

Their Lordships, in their judgment said that the petition had been first referred to a sub-inspector of police, and, as was perhaps to be expected, he had reported in favour of his brother officer (another sub-inspector) who had been accused of cruelly thrashing the two men. The magistrate was in error in not disposing of the petition by the legal means provided in chapter XVI of the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Superintendent of Police committed a still more serious error when he transferred the petition to a sub-inspector of Police for investigation and report. It was clear that the police could not be both accusers and judges in their own cases. The magistrate before whom the petitioner's complaint was first made, the District Superintendent of Police into whose hands it fell, and the trying Magistrate who convicted the petitioner, had all to some extent fallen short of the legal standard of accuracy which they should have maintained. Accused had, however, been convicted upon evidence which the court had no reason to disbelieve. Their Lordships upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence of imprisonment to the term which the petitioner had already undergone.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cruelty to Animals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the following extract from the "Times of India," November 26th, 1912:—"A cart driver (at Howrah), who had 63 ducks so closely packed in a small basket that 47 of them were squeezed to death, was only mulcted in a fine. In this case it is a pity that the owner of the ducks was not also brought before the court and held responsible for the act.—'The Statesman.'" It will interest your humanitarian readers to learn that a noble-hearted English lady, the Hon. Mrs. Charlton, has very kindly resolved to try to stop all kinds of cruelty to animals in India. I, therefore, pray that your humanitarian readers may kindly write to her (care of the Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 105, Jermyn-street, London, S. W.) telling her of any cases of cruelty to animals that may come to their knowledge, and sending her press cuttings on the subject. Reports of cruelties to Indian animals, published in "The Animal World," the monthly journal of the above-named great sacred society in London, would induce many English humanitarians to take active interest in the cause of animal protection in India, which would surely result in much good.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagid, November 2.

LADY CLARKE'S PARTY

Lady Clarke gave a Pardah party at Government House on Friday afternoon, to which about 450 ladies were invited. The Governor's Band played a selection of music, and, in the course of the afternoon, the Dilshad Begum played a couple of pieces on the "sitar," Miss Gedge played several pieces on her violin, Miss Jehangir gave a very clever recitation, and Mrs. Watson sang a charming song.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1912.

803. Parades—Maxim Gun. The 2nd Class of "G" Company will parade at the Gymkhana at 7 a.m. to-day Monday the 16th instant.

II. The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Company will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

III. Wednesday the 18th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.

Dress Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with Caps.

Subject Infantry Training 1911, infantry in attack, pages 119-127.

809. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913

810 Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6348 Vol F F Stileman, "G" Coy from 21st December 1912 to 21st January 1913.

811 Transfer—No 6815 Vol J Stevens, is transferred to "A" to Reserve company.

812. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will commence at Head-quarters on Thursday 2nd January 1913 at 6.45 p. m.

It is particularly requested that all candidates will attend so that the most suitable time for future classes may be fixed. Books will be issued at Head-Quarters on first attendance.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. V. R. A. Matches Nos. 5 and 6 may be fired concurrently with 2nd stage Viceroy's Competition.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

Coming Performance at the Town Hall.

That the public of Bombay is to be given a series of musical feasts may be gathered from the notices published of not only professional musical artists, but of the concert to be held at the Town Hall on the 17th instant by the Bombay Choral Society, when Mendelssohn's fine work, the "Hymn of Praise," will be performed under the able baton of Mr. Behr. H. E. the Governor has, with his usual public spirit, not only extended his distinguished patronage to the concert, but has also lent the services of his delightful band for the occasion; a polished and an artistic rendering of the programme selected is, therefore, well assured. It is some years since anything approaching the magnitude of the present programme has been attempted by a purely amateur body in Bombay, and we wish the undertaking the success it so thoroughly deserves. To find similar enthusiasm displayed in matters musical by local amateurs, we have to go back to the days of the Bombay Philharmonic Society, and it is, we believe, something like twenty-five years since Col. Martin organised and conducted a rendering of this same work, Lady Morland and Mrs. Adams with Mrs. Chisholm being the soloists on that occasion.

Of next week's performers we know sufficient to justify the prediction of a pleasant evening. The leading sopranos are Mrs. Wakefield and Mrs. Swan. Although the former lady is new to the Bombay public, she is not a stranger to the Concert platform; the possessor of a sweet and perfectly trained voice, Mrs. Wakefield will be sure to give a distinguished and refined rendering of the part entrusted to her. We are equally confident of Mrs. Swan, whose name is already familiar to us and whose voice has charmed us on more than one occasion. Of the tenor soloist, we can only say that those who have not heard Mr. Johnson have a pleasant surprise awaiting them; in our opinion, Mr. Johnson's is the finest tenor voice Bombay has heard for many years. Mr. Johnson has a home reputation to his credit, and we can safely rely upon him to maintain it in the airs and recitatives assigned to him in Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

The chorus of over fifty voices has been steadily practising for some time under Mr. Behr, who has travelled from Poona weekly to conduct rehearsals, and the members are all perfectly trained. Everything points to a most successful entertainment and delightful evening, and we would advise those who have not already booked seats to do so without delay at Messrs. Marcks and Co., who have the plan of the hall. Unlike a dramatic performance, however, a seat in any part of the hall will admit of every note performed being followed with pleasure. We understand their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke will be present on the occasion.

The above work—considered by many to be Mendelssohn's finest composition—was composed in the year 1840 at the express request of the Town Council of Leipzig, for the festival in commemoration of the invention of the art of printing. The first performance took place at St. Thomas' church on June 25th, under Mendelssohn's own direction, and in the following September was given for the first time in England at the Birmingham festival, Mendelssohn again conducting.

When we consider that it was composed in the midst of what Mendelssohn himself describes as a "really overpowering turmoil of work," one can but marvel at the freshness and energy contained in every movement. The plan of the work was undoubtedly suggested by Beethoven's choral symphony—a work which he loved—though in this noble work the orchestral sections are the most important. The work opens with a majestic introduction—the trombones giving out the theme from which the whole work grows—leading to three movements of virility, grace and pathos for the orchestra alone, containing so much of the graceful refined melody Mendelssohn could write so well, and in which the resources of the orchestra are so skilfully contrasted and blended. The opening and closing choruses, together with No. 7, "The night is departing," are the most imposing and brilliantly composed by Mendelssohn, and carry one along with resistless energy and fire, while the tenor scene, "Watchman, what of the night," is perhaps one of the most touching passages in the whole of Mendelssohn's work, and certainly one of the most dramatic he ever penned. It is full of the mystery, the quietude, the solemnity of the dawn, that most tragic hour for human souls. This scene was suggested to him during a sleepless night, in which, the words, "Will the night soon pass?," incessantly recurred to his mind. This number is an excellent example of clever orchestration, the tone painting being entire effected by a small orchestra of wood wind—horns and strings—a lesson many modern composers might well take to heart. After the first performance, Schumann wrote of the duet: "I waited for the song. It was like a glance into a heaven filled with the Madonna eyes of Raphael."

The above work will be presented by the Bombay Choral Society at their first concert on Tuesday, December 17th. Surely there can be no better or healthier mental and physical recreation than the weekly study and practice of such musical works of the great masters; no better service to our fellow-citizens than for those who have voices and musical abilities to prepare such masterpieces for performance, to give all music lovers an opportunity of hearing such glorious creations. Every small town in England can boast of its choral society capable of giving good works. Bombay, with its large number of well educated and cultured inhabitants, can support such a society. What better occupation and musical training could there be for our young people than to join such a class, where they will learn to sing correctly, cultivate a good ear, and get the best study and practice in "Time" and "Rhythm" possible, for which there is nothing better than singing or playing together. It is hoped the Bombay Choral Society will adopt the plan of admitting all comers as members of whatever caste or creed—who can satisfy the conductor that they possess the necessary musical abilities to become useful members.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 14.

Our correspondent writes:—The opening ceremony of Dr. Burjorji's Memorial Fountain, near the Alfred High School, was performed by the Dewan, Mr. Pattani, before a large gathering. Mr. Nagarseth and other speakers made eulogistic references to the donor, which the Dewansaheb said he was very pleased to confirm from twenty years' personal experience of his venerable friend. As Chief Medical Officer, President of the Municipality, State Councillor, and, finally, as acting Divan, Dr. Barjorji's career was worthy of all praise.

Owing to the absence of the Governor of Bengal from Calcutta on the 1st January next, there will be no proclamation parade for Calcutta. The Volunteer Rifles' proclamation parade has been a feature for the last thirty-five years.

In a letter to the Archdeacon, announcing his resignation as from St. Paul's Day (January 15), Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, says:—I have arrived at this decision with reluctance, and it will be painful to me to leave those I have loved and tried to serve, and who have been so kind to me in every part of the diocese.

The European Defence Association has expressed its opinion on the White Slave Traffic Bill. The Association objects to the short title, and recommends the use of a less sensational title. In its opinion legislation should primarily be directed against those who procure minor girls for immoral purposes, and it considers that no advantage would be gained by creating a special form of procedure for the arrest and trial of offenders.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

Unsettled Conditions in the North.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 14.

The weather remains unsettled in the north, and fairly general light rain has fallen in Baluchistan and local rain in the North-west Frontier Provinces. It is snowing this morning at most places in Kashmir.

Rain re-appeared in the south-east of the peninsula, but the largest amount recorded was half an inch at Negapatam.

Forecast:—Precipitation is probably on the increase in Kashmir.

Disturbed conditions continue in the north. Light general precipitations, are reported from Baluchistan and Kashmir. A few showers occurred in the extreme south of the peninsula.

Forecast:—precipitation will probably diminish in Baluchistan, continue in Kashmir, and extend over the Punjab hills and plains.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect and night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Agra. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear of lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks—Seas are rough on the south Coromandal Coast and light to moderate rain has fallen on that Coast and the adjacent districts of the Carnatic. Disturbed conditions which have been advancing eastwards from Persia have begun to affect the weather in north-west India; skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and Upper Sind and moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south and on the south Coromandal Coast. Isolated showers are possible also in upper Sind and the western half of the Punjab.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

The final report on the cotton crop of 1912. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.

In canal districts sowings of cotton began about the usual time in May with the help of irrigation; elsewhere they commenced rather late in the second week of July when copius rain was received in almost all districts. In Bundelkhand the rain was continuous and sowings were restricted. In August the rainfall was everywhere sufficient and in certain parts of the provinces considerably above normal. In the early part of September there was heavy rain throughout the provinces; a break then followed which lasted until the last week of the month when a heavy storm visited the principal cotton growing tracts. Light showers fell in a few districts in the first week of October, otherwise the month was practically rainless. Cotton pickings commenced at the usual time early in October.

Area.—In the second forecast issued in October last an increase of 21 per cent. was estimated in the area under cotton sown this year. According to the crop statements now received the total area under cotton amounts to 11,35,569 acres showing an increase of 2,34,913 acres or 26 per cent. over the last year's area, which amounted to 900,656 acres. A decrease of 12,129 acres occurred in Bareilly, of 9,182 acres in Budaun and of 1,831 acres in Naini Tal. The other cotton growing districts show an increase which is largest in the Agra division and smallest in Bundelkhand districts.

Condition.—In the principal cotton growing tract the rainfall was moderate in amount and well distributed: in the Lower Doab and Rohilkhand the cotton crop suffered from continuous rain with few breaks, but taking the season as a whole it has been favourable. The cutturn has been good and the quality of fibre much superior to that of last year. In the Agra division a full normal yield has been obtained; in Meerut and Allahabad it is estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal and in the remaining cotton growing divisions at 85 per cent. of the normal. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal compared with 70 last year.

Outturn.—On the foregoing data the total outturn of this year's cotton crop is estimated at 423,000 bales of 400 lbs. each compared with 247,000 bales estimated last year showing an increase of 176,000 bales or 71 per cent. Assuming that imports of cotton both by rail and road will be about the usual figure of 40 millions of pounds the total quantity available would amount to about 209 millions of pounds. The mill consumption is estimated at 60 millions of pounds and the local consumption other than in mills at 20 millions of pounds. On this basis there would be a balance of about 129 millions of pounds or 16 lakhs of maunds available for export. The price of cleaned cotton in Agra is now higher than in the past year.

The area and estimated outturn of cotton grown in the Rampur state are given at the end of the provincial figures. The area this year has fallen by 7,407 acres and the outturn by 1,200 bales.

BURMA GROUNDNUT.

The summary of the third forecast of the groundnut crop in Burma for the year 1912-13.—On an average of the five years ending 1913-12, the area under Groundnut in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 13·9 per cent. of the total area under Groundnut in British India.

Summary.—The area under Groundnut in the six principal Groundnut-producing districts is now estimated at, 158,673 acres. This is 6,603 acres more than the area estimated in the second forecast, and 19,839 acres in excess of the area actually cultivated last year. Large extensions of cultivation have taken place in Pakokku, Magwe and Myingyan. In districts from which no forecasts are received there are probably 4,000 acres under Groundnut.

The rains throughout the year have been favourable. Except in Magwe sowings were early. Harvesting became general towards the end of October and is proceeding under normal conditions. All districts, except Sagaing and the Lower Chindwin where the areas are relatively small, report a full average crop. The gross outturn of the Province is estimated to be approximately 66,500 tons.

BURMA COTTON.

The summary of the third forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1912-13.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under Cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total are under Cotton in British India.]

Summary.—The area under Cotton, in the districts where the cultivation exceeds 1,000 acres, is now reported to be 279,988 acres. This is 15,889 acres more than the area estimated in the second forecast of this year, and 30,015 acres in excess of the area reported at this time last year in the thied and corresponding forecast. It is 35,085 acres more than the area actually cultivated last year. The extensions of cultivation have been mainly in the Thayetmyo and Myingyan Districts.

The rains have been favourable. Sowings were completed by the normal date. The harvesting of the early varieties began towards the end of September. Crop prospects are very good. The provincial outturn of clean Cotton is estimated to be approximately 43,500 bales of 400 lbs.

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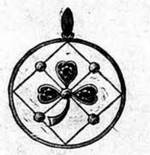
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HIGH COURT—DEC. 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

325-12 Cap and V J M Lali vs The B B and C I Ry
608-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Rumji vs Sha Ookerda Persi Manch and N.
692-12 Dubash and P, Bhaviram Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji, Bhimji and Co
1016-11 Malia and M Fallookhand and Mamraj vs Jamnabai Shroff P and D
786-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754-11 Judah B K Shekar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
680-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhu Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne.
883-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotamdas Morarji Gosaldas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashibai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co
100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Fardonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essay Bick M is and Co.
675-12 Motichand and I D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.
51-93 Mirza M S M Halimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Mulji K and J.
1041-12 Chit M and K Balkrishna B Paralkar vs Nilkant K Pandit Sab and G.
587-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotam Pest R K and Co
588-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotam Pest R K and Co
589-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotam Pest R K and Co
890-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotam Pest R K and Co
1020-12 Sabnis and G Yeshwant Babu Vete vs Sambha Ladoji Marjekar Vachha and Co.
488-10 Bhaishanker K and G Krishnadas Govindhandas vs Jayantlal Ramdas Mat J and M Cap and N

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1050-11 Sarajmal and Co Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathabs vs Mahomedally L Sullemanji and another Surajmal and Co Jehangir and S.
782-07 Mulla and M Vasanji Mulji vs Jivraj Nursey and others Wadia G and Co Motabai J and M Captain and V.
793-12 Crawford B and Co Mitoni Bossan Kaisha Ltd vs Messrs Shivnarayen Baldeo Tyabji W and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
794-12 C P D Cunha Bai Kulsambai widow and anvs Pal Mariambai widow and another D J Mauri Mehta and D.
808-12 Mulla and M Rahimtulla Mulla Abdulally vs Manekbai widow and another Patell and E Mulla and M
799-12 Bicknell M and R and Co Sadanand Ramkrisha vs Wadia Dhanwantry Ramanidas Shambu Malvi H M and R.
885-12 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Lasiff Haji Sumar vs Jacoob Ebrahim Sayani Dubash and P.
242-12 Mulla and M, Poobeemal Bros, a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another, Jamsetjee B and D
766-12 Vachha and Co, R D Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai, Madhavjee K and O
615-12 Vachha and Co, Michael do Como Lobo vs The Kathiawad Ahmedabad Bank Co Ld, vs Tyabjee D and Co
126-12 Edgelow G W & Co, The Ahmedabad Astodya Mg Co Ld vs Keelachan Veerchand and another, Hirjlal and Co

332-11 Mirza M and M Manishanker Khushaldas Joshi and another vs Sheriarji Rustomji Mistri and others Surajmal and Co
530-12 Jamsetji R and D Anandrao Raghunath vs Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani vs Payne and Co
198-12 Crowford B and Co Sorab Framji Rustomji Vikaji vs The Presidency Mill Co Ld Payne and Co
811-12 Malvi H M and R Messrs Bidriclas Hanmanda a firm vs Messrs Jairam Shyamji a firm
812-12 Malvi H M and R, Messrs Harmukhrai Amulakhchand a firm vs Messrs Jairam Shyamji a firm

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

902-12 Surajmal and Co Indoomal Nemchand and others vs Kundumal Indumal and others Dastur and Co Part heard 10-12-12.
1036-11 Madh K and C Madhowji Virji vs Moolji Shamji Shroff D and D Bhai K and G.
767-10 Cap and V M Y Curtay vs Kazi Gulam Hoosein Mehri Patell and E
1042-11 Little and Co Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabally Essaji Moti chand and D. Not to be called on till 16-12-12.
865-12 In Person Harsaramsing Takoorsingh vs Narsi Vira and A Tyabji.
896-12 Payne and Co Golba Prags and Co vs Abdal Kadur Haji Abdulla Shroff D and D
673-12 Dastur and Co Parmanand N Bhat vs Bapuji Ragunath Trilokekar Shamrao M and H
192-12 Dubash and P Keshowji Anandji vs Mowji Gopalji Thakar And H D and Co
912-12 Payne and Co Dewram Keshovji Mistry vs Abdul Kayum Sabhoy Tyabji Bicknell
919-12 Mulji K and Th, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy vs Rahim Joosub Payne and Co.
933-12 Payne and Co, Ruttonbai widow and others vs Mahomedally Adamji and others, Little and Co
953-12 Captain and V, Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm vs The B B and C I Ry Co, Crawford B and Co
966-12 Daphtary F and D, Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Dungersey and another, Tyabji D and Co
967-12 Mulji K and Th, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Nani widow and others, Tyabjee D and Co.
735-11 Raghowaya N and Co Bai Mani widow vs Babula Amratlal and others.
328-12 M B Chotia Hirji Govindji vs Khimji Nanji and another Maucbersha and N
657-12 Ardeshir H D and Co Bai Jaiji vs Bai Soonbai widow Jehangir G and B.
676-10 Tyabji D and Co Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani vs Messrs M A Nabob and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Commercial Cause.

1054-12 Mirza Permanand Premji and Co vs M Vasdevdas and Co Ardeshir

Long Causes.

301-09 Payne Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs The B Bay and Persia S N Co Cavanford.
546-09 Dadabany N E Khote vs Kasharbhoy Manibhai Edgelow.
922-11 Payne Shivnarayen Baksinam vs Louis Dreyfus and Co Bhalshanker.
342-12 Mulla F H Pavri vs S P Soonawala Jamsetji.
788-12 Payne Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayan vs Kapurchand Mohunji Little.
865-08 Bicknell Premsukhdas Gopidas vs Kapurchand Panalal Tyabji
366-12 M B Chothia Bai Nagamai vs A S Narielwala Shroff
766-10 Ardeshir Manshi Mahomedali Toongekar vs Ahmed Jamal Chitney.
617-12 Anaji Haji Vazir Mir Shaikh vs Lalla Colla and Co Mansukhlal.
1211-10 Tyabji Ahmed bin Esoof Ahmed Salleh Mahomed vs Khatizabar.
455-11 Mulla Adamji Amarbhai vs Abdealy Tukmanji Payne.
625-12 Jehangir Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Hanmanbux Rameoover Motichand.
1060-12 Motichand S A Subnis vs M K R Sherke Chitris.
891-12 Mulla Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatizabai Tyabji.
907-12 C P D Cunha Aishabai v

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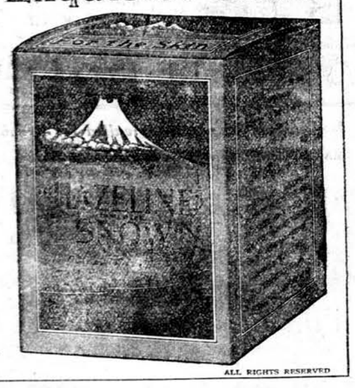

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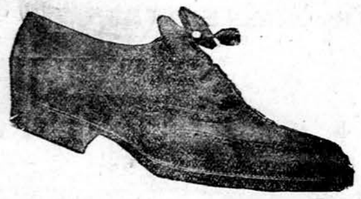

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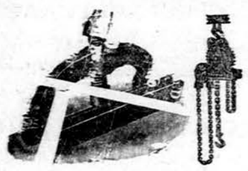

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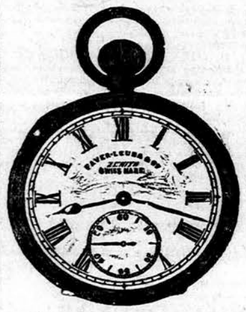

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